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FOOTLIGHT FLASHES

FROM THE STAGE OF NEW YORK.

A Night Under the Influence of Salvini—The Characteristics of His Style—The Naughtiness of the Nautch Girls—The Spectacular Drama.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

NEW YORK, February 1.—I went to see Salvini last night!

I was able to get nothing but a back seat, but awaited with great interest my first hearing of a polyglot play. Salvini is a great actor, and has shared with Bernhardt the honors of the day, beating her in Boston, and pressing her receipts close everywhere. He stalked about the stage like a king, wearing that majesty of mien and action that attended only Forest of all men I ever saw, and is beginning to fit itself to McCullough's mighty limbs. So imposing was Salvini's stride that it has required the remove of a night from his superb presence to enable me to remark that he is bandy-legged and bald-headed, and yet such is the fact!

The first impression of the polyglot performance was that it was ridiculous. The Gladiator was the play selected. The English actors would go on trippingly enough for a few sentences, when up would come Salvini and throw a spurt of liquid Italian into the conversation and upset the understanding of the audience. There was a feeling of incongruity and unnaturalness about it—much as if we ran upon a sprig of garlic growing from a hawthorne bush. It was ludicrous to see a big man rushing over the stage in transports and be utterly unable to tell what was the matter with him. It was a pantomime with the mystery of a plot and the earnestness of tragedy.

"I would like to see a white man play that part," said a serious man with a wart on his nose, who had just followed Salvini with knitted brow through an incomprehensible but violent speech.

"Yes," said his neighbor, "for my part I can't tell whether he's calling for maccaroni or blood."

In the scene where the gladiator questions the figure of Jove, first appealing for help, then jeering at the impatience of the god, and finally shaking the figure in a fire rage, my neighbor said:

"What's he after that statue about?"

"I don't know," replied his friend mournfully. "I think they are trying to sell it to him, and he wants to see if it's solid. See! He won't take it. They can't rope him in, even if he can't talk English," he continued, as Salvini in superb disdain turned away, with the famous words, "Bah, better the lions and tigers than such a god as you are!"

In the arena scene, though, Salvini was grand, and swept beyond the need or limitation of language. The set was an effective one. The immense stage (at Booth's) was filled with a lofty amphitheater. To the right was the balcony for the empress and her lictors. To the left the stand for the priests. The whole of the amphitheater was filled with a throng of people in Roman dress. Below the seats of the amphitheater were cages for the animals, through the grated doors of which lions and tigers could be seen lolling to and fro, their red tongues hanging out, and their paws lifted now and then to the bars impatiently. The gladiator's gate, at length swung backward, and on the sands stepped Salvini, armed for the combat. With what strength he rendered the passage so full of barbaric splendor—

"Let the lions loose:
We shall find each other of one mind.
They are what they seem. Let them
Come on. So great an arena.
Romans, pleases the gladiator.
One can fall here stretched at full length.
You have been witness of my glory
And my wounds. My body
Has taken its twenty bites, passing
From tiger to tiger, and now I bring to you
again,
After long labors, Oh, my dear Romans,
Whatever flesh their ferocious teeth
Have left upon my bones. These fifteen years
My nature has not changed—they can
Find on my arms, their old
Accustomed food. Let them come. I wait them!"

When he finds that instead of meeting the beasts that glare from behind the gratings, he is to kill a Christian girl who has offended the gods, his manner changes. When he finds that it is Neodamia, the girl to whom he has promised his protection, he begs for her life. But the populace are maddened, and cry for her death. When at at last she falls upon her knees and pulls the veil aside that he may strike, and he sees the scar upon her shoulder that shows his uplifted knife is raised against his own daughter stolen from him, when she was a babe, he becomes grand. For the next fifteen minutes he holds the house breathless and enthralled, until amid a silence that is intense and painful he reaches a climax that lifts the audience to its feet. Even after knowing that the girl is his daughter the Romans demand her blood. He begs, threatens, defies, all to no purpose. At last he begs her to raise her tender voice for mercy. But to no purpose. He recounts how when a lion was sent in that very arena against Androcles, who had saved its life in the desert and the brute knew him and crawling up, licked his feet, when both lives were spared The answer was "kill! kill! kill!" Then trembling, shuddering with unspeakable rage and despair, the gladiator finding that speech will not avail dashes his clenched fist into his mouth, and gnaws its flesh, with the dumb agony of a brute, uttering moans that are terrible and inhuman in their insensate fury. At last with the energy of despair he draws the trembling girl to his side, and baring his breast lifts up his face to the crowd that throngs the amphiteater and shouts.

"Come down into the arena!
Come down and strike her! Do you want
My blood? Take it. But to carry her off
Let your gladiators come!
Your leopards, whose thirst
You slake with blood, to devour her!
Let them all come! over a father's heart!"

Right then I saw such a scene as I never saw before in a theatre. There was a perfect storm of applause, mingled with shouts and sobs.

"Bra-a-a-vo Sal-vi-i-i-ni-i!" shouted a tall Italian, rising to his feet, and clutching me nervously by the arm.

I looked up at him, smiling. Ah! how his eyes flashed, as he shouted his shrill bravos.

The blood of Solferino was swelling in his veins, and he was standing in the blaze of Italian skies. The syllables of his native language, as they sobbed and thundered through the lips of the great actor, had come as music to the exile and stirred his heart to its depths. I caught his enthusiasm and clapped my hands. As quick as light, his wife, a pretty Italienne, with quivering lips, turned to me:

"Ah! you like the great Salvini? Goo!!" and caught my hand cordially. Then, noting some compatriots with whom she was acquainted standing at the rail back of us, hurried to them and shaking their hands, went into voluble ecstacies. All this time the house was ringing with bravos, uttered with a shrill, spirited ring that was electric. When the little lady came back to her seat, she rolled her eyes upward, shook her head as if to signify that it was beyond the reach of speech, and fell back against her husband's shoulder in a state of blissful but aggressive satisfaction.

From that time on Salvini was wonderful. His hands, his eyes, his body, his gesture, his attitude—all these spoke for him, and spoke the language that is universal. No one listened to his words—it was his soul, his brain, that flashed through his body and revealed such depth and breadth of tenderness, rage, love, despair, defiance sorrow, as words could neither fathom nor compass. It was a grand performance—lifted by the genius of one man from the ridiculous to the sublime!

—I suppose I need not tell you that I have seen the Nautch dancing girls—the sacred maidens of the Indian temples!

I have read too often with pensive eyes of the voluptuous nature of these dances, and the dusky charms of the dancers—not to go to see what could be seen. I had been led to consider it a sort of delirium set to music—a glorious thrilling of the senses to which hasheesh was a sedative.

The mystery that had enveloped the Indian girls since their arrival, was but a whet to interest. They were swathed in diaphanous folds of muslin and kept in a room in which the temperature was one degree below boiling point. The solitary reporter who gained admission to their room described it as a sort of dry Turkish bath, peopled by floating houris. Mr. Daly gently encouraged speculation concerning them—until a young America, having run the round of the scanty pleasures of the new world, and having become blase, felt it quite the proper thing that a fresh sensation should have been plucked for us from the heart of the old east.

The play in which they were to be introduced opened promisingly. The scene—such a sumptuous one as only Daly gets up—was full of sensuous light and color, with a distinct barbaric flavor. It was a market place in Combaye. On the right an Indian snake charmer stood erect, while a cobra coiled itself lazily about his neck, and several milder reptiles wound about his body. On the left, as an offset to this, was an Indian juggler, spinning tops, and throwing knives. The crowd was all in oriental costume, and pretty Ada Rehan—sunniest blonde that ever charmed an audience—was made even more distracting as a dark maiden of Combaye. The rare exotics, however, did not bloom in this brilliant bouquet.

At length two Indian musicians walked upon the stage, and squatting, commenced thumming with their fingers on rude tamborines without bells. Then gliding in without lifting a foot from the stage, wearing their hands above their heads, came the Nautch girls. The audience at once became convinced of their genuineness—five such uniformly ugly counterfeits could not have been found. If you can imagine a ginger cake growing livid, you have their complexions—if you can imagine a slow waltz danced by a cripple, who has his eyes shut and is feeling through the air with his hands for a fresh leg you have their motion. It was a rotary motion, with as much swaying of the body as a cripple makes when he sinks on his short leg. The audience waited patiently for the ecstacies and maddening intoxication that had been promised, but the girls didn't ecstacy at all. After revolving for a few minutes, so that the audience could see the gold rings in their noses, and their glistening backs, they revolved off the stage, looking as if they were sick and were glad of it.

It has cost Mr. Daly a year of labor and many thousand dollars to get these interesting consumptives to America. He should at once compute the cost of getting them back to Combaye—back to their sacred temple, where the only witness of their melancholy dance will be a blind idol without any legs. One of the girls, aged twelve years, gave birth last week to the only Hindoo child ever born in America—and to-day kept up the free advertising, begun by the former event, by dying. Her name was Alamanbundy—which, together with her brief but eventful life, recalls the fate of Solomon Grundy, who was born on Monday, and after a lively experience of a week, died on Sunday!

—It is hard to catch the drift of the stage at present. McCullough, Keene and Salvini are coining money out of Shakspeare. At Wallack's "The School for Scandal" and the old English comedies pack the benches to the ceiling, and Jefferson is playing "The Rivals" to crowds. At the Union Square, "Daniel Rochat" and similar French audacities draw like a porous plaster Clara Morris gets $500 a day for her "Camille" matinees, and at Madison Square theater Hazel Kirke the very essence of wholesome, natural, every day life, has run for three hundred and sixty nights. So that it is hard to tell whether the tendency of the stage is to good or bad, better or worse.

One thing seems to be assured—that the spectacular show, well sprinkled with ballets, will always pay and must always be had. It is curious to note how quickly we have all become reconciled to the unblushing beauties of the ballet. In 1828 the first ballet was danced in America at the Bowery theater. As the half-dressed girls came on the stage, there was a shout of disapproval, and that rapidly deepened into indignation. The ladies left the theater, the dancers were driven off the stage, so riot was imminent. That ended ballet dancing for some years; it was finally revived in a modified form. Probably the "Black Crook" was the beginning of the present lavish and reckless ballets that are now so common. We all remember what a stir that created, and yet we now have regularly spectacular shows that far surpass the "Black Crook" in splendor and display, and no one thinks of criticising them. The ballets are composed of hundreds of pretty girls, who, like poultry, are dressed when they are undressed, and men take their wives and children to look at the dazzling sight.

The excuse for these spectators is found in the really magnificent scenery that they display, and the gorgeous scenes that they set. The Kiralfy brothers here made spectacular plays a specialty, and have exhausted ingenuity to produce novel and bewildering effects. They spend from $40,000 to $60,000 on the scenery and incidentals for a single play, and on the "Black Venus," their last greatest achievement, they have spent $75,000. The Black Venus is simply living panoramas from the heart of Africa The Black Venus herself is a most shapely woman who is dressed in barbaric style and painted black. African animals—lions, tigers, camels, etc.—are introduced; there is a ballet of African maidens; and everything glows and glitters with tropical heat and color. The scenes are indescribable and gorgeous, and yet after you have seen the thing through you can't help feeling that you have wasted an evening, or worse.

In the last spectacular of the Kiralfys, though, there was one scene that was worth any man's attention. The piece was called "Enchantment," and the scene to which I allude was called "The Land of the Ephemera." It must be known that "Ephemera" only live one day, and everything in the land is graduated to that rapid existence The scene opens with a comparatively bare hillside, a few twigs of trees and a new house or two. Two strange men ride on the stage. In a moment some of the "Ephemera" come to greet them. By this time the audience begins to notice that the bare hillside is greening up with grass that you can almost see growing if you watch it; the houses are beginning to take the tints of age, and patches of moss appear under the eaves, and blades of grass peep up through the steps. The twigs have gradually become good-sized saplings and are sending out leaves, and the rapid changes of the ephemeral land are becoming mysteriously manifest. At length in came a man and woman, natives of the place, and their lives spanned by one day. They are married on the stage and enter one of the houses, which is their home. In a few moments they reappear with a baby, which the father handles with the pride of a man who has won a "go as you please" walking match. They pass out of the side scene, and in a few moments re enter followed by the baby, now a school boy with his satchel. They explain that they are hurrying into the house to fit him up for the army—and in a few moments out they walk with him, now a young soldier in uniform. This is but one of the incidents of the scene, every phase of which is adjusted to the ephemeral idea. About this time the scene is covered with rank grass—the trees have grown to be monsters and their foliage covers the whole stage—the houses look like ruins, with the boards old and staunch, the doors creaking, the roof covered with moss, weeds climbing all over the front. The horses of the visitors are led in and appear as old spavined hacks, covered with sores and their ribs showing plainly through their sides. The young soldier comes back from the war, to which he had gone a few minutes before, a grey-headed, wounded veteran, and his father and mother, now decrepit old people, totter out of their door to meet him. The action all through is harmonious, and the transitions made so mysteriously and yet so definitely that it is a continual surprise and marvel to the audience. It is a marvel of stage mechanism.

—I see that Fanny Davenport is going to play "Camille" against Bernhardt in Cincinnati. Miss Fanny must have as much pluck as flesh, to try this. She can never get those fat arms of hers to perish with consumption—not even on the stage.

—Tom Keene has confirmed his reputation and is making money rapidly. His receipts in Cincinnati were about $6,000 for the week. He is a handsome, clever, brilliant fellow, with none of the moodiness of Booth, nor the mannerism of Barrett; and deserves the success he is winning

—John T. Raymond is announced for a new play, "Fresh, the American," on next Monday night. It is by A. C. Gunter, whose "Two Nights in Rome" has just failed, but it is said that Raymond has found in the new play the companion to the immortal "Sellers." If so, "there's millions in it!"

—The theaters were never so dull as now, but several new and important things are underlined.

H. W. G.

MOTHER, DON'T YOU KNOW LOUISA?

How a Mother and Her Daughter Were Separated and Reunited After Many Years.

CHICAGO, February 5.—Grandma Hamilton has lived for five years in the Home for the Friendless in this city. A few days ago, a lady in seal skins and jewels rang the bell and asked for Mrs. Hamilton.

"You don't mean Grandma Hamilton, do you?" asked the matron.

"Yes, I suppose so," said the lady; "I would like to see her."

When grandma and the rich lady met in the parlor the visitor sobbed out:

"Mother, mother, don't you know Louisa?"

"Oh, no," said grandma, peering with her blurred eyes and shaking her head, "my daughters Louisa and Lizzie are both dead and you can not be Louisa."

"But indeed I am, and Lizzie is living, too, and for a year I have been looking for you everywhere, and now I have found you." And while they wept on each other's necks Mrs. Grant, the superintendent, and Miss Bowman, the matron, withdrew and left them to talk it over.

Next day Louisa came again, and grandma, all wrapped in fur lined robes, went away with her, leaving the little room where she had so long sat rocking and knitting, expecting only to leave it at the summons of death.

The explanation is that fifteen years ago Louisa married and went to California. Lizzie remained in Ohio, while their mother, with a snug little competence, came to Chicago. Finally they lost trace of each other. Mrs. Hamilton lost her money, and was obliged to take up her abode in the Home of the Friendless Louisa's husband became rich, in California and she came back, found Lizzie in Ohio or Michigan, and after long search found her mother in this city.

Fearful Explosion at a Flouring Mill.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—A boiler in the flouring mill of Frank Schmidt, at Kimswick, twenty miles below this city on the Iron Mountain railroad, exploded about 6 o'clock last night, with terrific force, almost completely demolishing the mill, killing John and Frank Schmidt, sons of the proprietor, and Charles Baker, a boy of fourteen years, and seriously wounding Frank Schmidt, Sr., and the miller, named Taylor. Fragments of the boiler and furnace were hurled in all directions, some of them passing through the brick walls of the National hotel, a hundred yards away, and doing considerable damage to the building. The loss is estimated at $15,000 to $20,000.

Earthquake in New York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 5.—Reports from along the Hudson between here and Newburgh state that a shock of earthquake was felt in parts of Ulster and Orange counties, Thursday morning at half past 4 o'clock. It was also felt at the same time in a portion of Pennsylvania. The shock is described as a quick, sharp report, followed by a low rumbling sound, during which, in some places houses were made to tremble, and pictures were hurled from the walls. It lasted about thirty seconds.

Accident at Hot Springs.

LITTLE ROCK, February 5.—Yesterday at Hot Springs, Mrs. Hiscock, daughter of Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, while out riding with Colonel Rugg had her leg broken by the kick of one of the horses. Colonel Rugg had dismounted from his horse and, while holding him by the bridle, the animal kicked Mrs. Hiscock as she sat on her horse, breaking her leg between the knee and ankle. The lady was taken to the Arlington and rendered as comfortable as skillful medical aid could make her.

GOSSIP FROM GATH.

WHO CLIMBS ALBANY'S HEIGHTS.

And Inveigles Himself Into the Counsels of the Conkling and Anti-Conkling Lobbyists—Pen-Pictures of Cornell and Arthur, and their Followers.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 28.—Roscoe Conkling has become the central figure of American politics, for good or evil. As your readers in Georgia have little opportunity to see the man at his capital, among the masters of his "machine," I will give you a free, running sketch of what it all looks like.

Albany is the oldest city in America, about one hundred and fifty miles above the sea, where the Hudson river just begins to feel the action of the tides as it comes down more than one hundred and fifty miles from the mountains. Here is a situation strong and fair to see. A small margin of shelving or flat ground encloses the river landings, backed by hills of almost mountainous form, and the city is built in circles, so to speak, around the chief hills, while some streets boldly scale it to the top, and there, on a site such as should have held in other days a great castle, the capitol of the state of New York, in pale granite masses, is revealed in its proportions and strength, matching the Escurial, or some of the mighty palaces of absolute times.

The street which climbs from the river to this hill is one of the broadest in the world; and in winter, when the legislature is meeting, it is invariably covered with snow, and great country sledges and sleighs are constantly coming and going upon it in swarms. At other times market is being held on the street sides, where wood is for sale and wild deer from the Adirondacks are exposed, and not unfrequently bear. It is only fifty miles from Albany to the base of the great forest covering the oldest mountains in the world, which the geologists say were lifted above the seas long before any other spot of solid ground.

—Around the slopes and terraces of the capitol hill are grave, formal houses, generally of brick, painted yellow or dun, and here reside many old Knickerbockers—dull, demi-aristocratic Hollanders by descent—whose ancestors traded furs with the Indians, shot the rapids of the river in their canoes, stole Indian lands and hated yankees.

It was as early as 1610, when the emissary of Henry Hudson reached the site of Albany and chose it for a block house. Then arose a fort called Fort Orange, after the princess of Holland whose site is now covered by the business blocks on the flats of the town. Within the fort were made the earliest arrangements for a consolidation of the thirteen colonies to beat the French when Benjamin Franklin was in his prime. An island or two in the river are covered with ware houses; several costly bridges span the stream and every year are menaced by the powerful drifts of ice. This is one of the coldest capital towns in the country, ranking, perhaps, with Madison, Wisconsin, or St. Paul, for steady sharp winter weather. All down the sides of the Hudson, for miles and miles, reach enormous ice-houses like palaces, in which the glittering blocks are kept till summer calls for them. Fleets of barges, pulled by steam go silently in the night down to the metropolis at the river's mouth.

—Buried between the river and the hill, in the close masses of houses on the narrow, Dutch lanes, are several large hotels. One of these, called the Delevan, would be remarkable any where for its size and appointments. The railroads from Montreal, the west, New England and New York terminate within a few rods of this hotel, at one of Vanderbilt's dark red brick depots. Spry negro porters of New York style rush upon the traveler to take his baggage, and when he enters the Delevan he sees such a hotel as London has not to-day, in the variety of its functions, its space and the shrewd look of everybody in it. A foreigner might study in this hotel enough of the United States to excite his wonder, and yet appease it. It was built in that period when a righteous agitation against intemperance swept down on all political parties; and old Mr. Delevan, a native of these parts, resolved to build a great hotel, where liquor should not enter. To monumentalize that intention, he had marble plates set in the wall. The prohibition bill was vetoed by Horatio Seymour, who is now lying infirm and almost wholly in reminiscence. The big hotel fell into the hands of the Leland family, which originated in Vermont, but settled in Ohio, not far from Cleveland. Charles Leland was brought up about Newburg, where Garfield taught school. He has had this hotel during all the years of excitement, corruption, and yet power which attended the rebellion, the rise of the canal ring, and of Tweed, and finally the ruin of them all and the rise of Roscoe Conkling's machine upon the debris.

—The Delevan house has just been the place for fixing up a senator Everything that can please the appetite is to be found in it. The markets of New York and of Canada contribute alike to its table. Ascending the great stairs, you see a man keeping door at a certain point and a lot of men around him. There one set of men are trying to make a senator of Mr. Tom Platt. On the other side of the house, but close at hand, people are coming and going at another door, and this is Mr. Dick Crowley's headquarters. You can tell the confidential men by their stride and weighty bearing, and their impatience to be halted and talked to, even for a moment. Down stairs in the big lobby, in the sitting rooms, at the bar and in the office the more leisurely attendants on the strife are seen chatting together and swapping lies, but all quiet and metropolitan like. Some of them are lobbyists, looking at the contest only with regard to their special interests; others are newspaper correspondents from various parts of the state; some are legislators not deeply concerned in the senatorial result. There is nothing in Albany positively revolting as to manners address, and that amiable worldliness which marks New York. Before we glance at the senatorial contestants, and their friends, let us follow one of the messengers from the Delevan hotel up the capitol hill. He has a livery sleigh waiting at the door, kept by the day or week, and into that we jump, throw the heavy wolf or buffalo robe over us, and with a jingling of bells the team of strong northern horses, sure-footed, start up the long steep hill at a good trot, and hardly draw wind till they have mounted it. You see around the lofty square of the capitol several large buildings devoted to courts, museums, municipal government, libraries, etc.; and among them, under some ancient and bare trees, and almost "swamped" with blocks of stone, is a little green old capitol, built early in the century, of sand stone, with a Ionic portico, wooden balustrade on the roofs, and a little dome of a cupola surmounted by a wooden figure. There took place most of the great political events subsequent to the adoption of the constitution. There the game of politics has been played, pretty much as it is now going on, since John Jay gave New York her aristocratic constitution, and Martin Van Buren capsized it and let the people in. It has been only a year or two since the legislature moved out of the old pile into the extravagant capitol, which another age may regard as built to show the wealth of New York, but which really was built on the slight motive of giving some local employment to idle stone cutters around Albany, increasing the state patronage to that extent. In a little while the old capitol, they say, is to come down. We are, perhaps, looking on its assembled stones among the last.

The sleigh still rising around the brow of the hill, stops under the effective facade of the great new building, which thrusts its pavilions into the sky and preaches the taste of the Goth. Entering here, incongruous things are all around—beautiful carving hidden in shadow; the most elaborate stairways, such as kings have seldom trod, dedicated to beggars and tramps; grand corridors, red as the headkerchief of a negro and as long as a cathedral, whose flower-pots and ferns half make the large interior courts of the capital. You enter an assembly chamber with a roof of stone, carried up into groinings effective to see, and with rich modern furniture; candelabras which may have come out of the temple of Solomon; paintings, mythical yet attractive; the softest carpets adventurers ever trod, designate this place as the great assembly of the state. There are so many rich rooms, resplendent with new furniture, that in a little while the visitor loses his head, and does not know the points of the compass.

Stepping a few rods from this completed side of the capitol, you encounter workmen with hods on their shoulders, and see great stones piled together under some crane, or hear the chipping of a hundred masons, hewing out flowers and insignia in incompleted columns, You may go to the roof, if you please, and standing there on parapet stones a yard thick, you will see the Catskill mountains to the south, in their fantastic forms, tinted by the clouds; and looking to the west, you see the Helderberg mountains; and to the northeast, the Green mountains of Vermont. There is a good deal of the upper Rhine in this scenery, as you see it about Basle, or further up But here the snow, severe yet kind, covers the whole majestic landscape, and all the rivers are frozen tight; and in the perfect air the smoke of many locomotives rises like a solid hand uplifted.

—If you do not see the governor at the capitol, the sleigh will take you along the brow of the same hill southward a quarter of a mile, and then, in a large yard, is a mansion of good size, but not especially attractive, which the state has purchased for its chief magistrate. Perhaps he is in his house now, and no doubt he is, by the sleighs you see coming and going rapidly. The governor, at home or in the capitol, is running one of the senatorial candidates, and down at the Delavan the vice president of the United States is running another. Last night perhaps they all assembled, as if they loved each other, at the governor's house, and deliberated about making up the committees of the legislature. If you look around the board, where they are politely conferring, you will see a dozen or more men, of all ranks and degrees, who have done nothing else incidentally for years but to study the application of politics to business and their personal fortunes; and if you were to stay here a week at Albany, and observe how almost everything that is comes into close and frequent contact with politics, you would not wonder that a man, not a regular-built politician, does not often succeed in this association. To adapt the selfishness of individuals, the prejudices of factions, and the laws also to successful party government, is enough work to take a man's whole time. Whatever defects exist, and they are innumerable, arise from the fact that the biggest business of all is the public business, and that it cannot be pursued coincident with some other nice, clean business, or as a recreation.

The governor of New York, Cornell, is a tall, portly man, with a smooth face and brown hair tipped with gray. He has an unmistakable youthfulness, not to say vealiness of face, which he does his best to obliterate by a certain dignity of look, as if he were ascending the aisle to read the book of common prayer on a Sabbath morning He turns his head slowly, as if it became not him to be impulsive, lest it might be ascribed to the indiscretion of youth. These are the impressions he first makes; but people who have known him long say the manner is either natural or has become so by habit; and that, consistent with political ambition and its passions, he is a faithful magistrate. His father was a mercantile man, one of the pioneer promoters of middle New York, who settled among the small lakes embosomed in the great snow plains of the state, worked up the little town of Ithaca to be a city, embarked in telegraphy and was a creator of the Western Union telegraph company, and with his supposed wealth he endowed a university. As the times tightened it was found that he gave gave in philanthropy too much to leave his son rich, Alonzo, therefore, had to shinny for himself. He believed he was qualified to be governor of the state, and looked fondly towards the eminence, attaching himself finally to Senator Conkling with that end. Almost by a miracle he has reached the dignity; but such is the law-abiding character of our people, that the moment a man is elected they stand back and respect his office. Some of the agitations around Governor Cornell will probably fade out of general remembrance; and when they come to read his name in the list of New York governors in future years, a few will know a little about him, and the rest will not even inquire.

—We turn now to the vice president of the United States, whom we will find at the Delevan house. He is not as tall as Cornell, nor as chunky. You can see the breeding of the merchant's son in Cornell; he is not pointed as trimly as the vice president, who was the child of a preacher; and in this country, even the small advantage a preacher's son get entitles him to be considered in the professional class. Governor Cornell might have weighed candles once, but Arthur never.

General Arthur looks like a society man; he has rich but not large black eyes, a skin a little tinted with good wine and a paunch so evenly carved and fattened that it could never have taken much pork or sauerkraut into it. His hands are soft and he wears a ring. A little of the prince shows in him, though occasionally there is the subtle, avoiding look of the plausible politician Yet it would be hard in any state capital to see a better looking man, and one whom women and clergymen would so readily drop to as fit to rule

Neither Cornell nor Arthur are men of bright intellect or large acquirements. The experience of the politician has brought them up from modest courtiers and clerks to be finally men of middle age acquaintance and affairs. Both country-bred, they drifted to New York from Albany, where they began the business of politics. Gossip, which is often unjust, says that they are jealous of each other; that their temperaments are too unlike; that Cornell has but slight confidence in Arthur's sincerity, and Arthur no doubt of Cornell's greed and hostility At the present time they are matched against each other to elect a senator. The governor backed by his power in the state, with an abundant patronage and a large official following; and the vice-president, backed by the politicians of New York and the multitudinous interests there, which either derive a certain advantage from him or expect to do so. If the two men stood alone, with no power or expectations, Arthur would have the largest following, but Cornell the sincerest.

There is something of the Yankee-Dutchman in Cornell, which, even when he is silent and stupid, attaches silent and stupid men to him. Arthur has a gay yet genteel address, depresses nobody by his manner, and is something of a cavalier. Except for their positions, neither of them would be worth two minutes study. Yet each man knows his part well. To Cornell the interior of New York state is like a blind man's Bible, which he can read by feeling. He knows every county and town in it, and the situation of every politician's house. He knows who are reliable and influential, who are presuming and ineffective. He has been the great lieutenant of Conkling, and attended to the country posts; and New York state is peculiar as to its country people. They judge men more for their real parts and not for their manners, and exact in substance for what they do. Cornell has kept his word to the average New Yorker; and therefore without much superficial ability, he has a following, and he also knows the power of his office, and does not scruple to use it within the limitations of law.

—The governor of New York is the greatest magnate in America outside of the federal authority. The immense educational, canal, quarantine and militia interests of the state and city are under his thumb. He can remove any sheriff from office for cause. His attorney general can prosecute any corporation. He reaches even into the city of New York, and partly controls there. His health officer is said to be the best paid employee in this country.

In the battle for the senatorship the governor with his patronage, backed by Conkling's silent nod, broke down the first sign of a revolt by Chester A. Arthur, who begins, as the old women say, to "smell his thumbs" and wish to be somebody great and independent. Platt, the insulter of Hayes, the unquestioning satelite, bounded to the senate, and Crowley went back to congress a sadder but no wiser man. Here endeth my breath.

GATH.

AN ELEPHANT'S HOT-BED.

How an Elephant was Transferred Overland in Cold Winter Weather.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Captain J. Mullitt, the famous sea lion catcher, arrived in the city yesterday from San Francisco. The captain did not bring his usual assortment of sea lions this time. He had an elephant on his hands. Unlike other people in the same situation, the captain knows just what to do with it. The elephant, a medium sized quardruped of the Asiatic variety, was purchased in Japan by Adam Forepaugh, the showman, and was to be delivered in good condition at the show quarters in Philadelphia. There was no trouble on the voyage over the placid Pacific to San Francisco, but when the time for the overland journey from San Francisco come arctic weather prevailed this side of the Rocky mountains. The temperature was so low as to congest the lungs of the elephant if unprotected. The Central Pacific railroad company refused to let Captain Mullitt put stoves in the elephant's car, because of the danger to the company's property, and the captain set his wits to work to devise means of getting heat without fire. He soon hit upon a practical plan.

The elephant was led into a box car, and stable compost was thrown in by the cart load. It was piled high around the sides of the car and loosely heaped around the elephant until only the head and back of the big beast were visible. All the chinks in the car were stopped up, and the journey was begun As the temperature lowered a few pails of water were thrown upon the compost, and a warm vapor from the fermenting heap filled the car. In this way the monster from the tropics invaded the home of the blizzard and traveled in his pathway from Cheyenne to Philadelphia, where he was safely delivered to his owners.

Consolidation of Match Manufacturers

CLEVELAND, O., February 5.—The Herald has for some time been investigating the rumor of the combination of the American match manufacturers, and learned that steps have been lately taken, and the project is near completion, to establish a monopoly under the style of the Diamond match company. In the United States there are about twenty-eight match factories, large and small, employing some four thousand persons, but seven firms substantially monopolize the trade.

Garfield's Cabinet.

CLEVELAND, February 5.—Dr. A. B. Elliott, editor of the Lansingburg, New York, Gazette, returning from Mentor to-day told an interviewer that General Garfield gave him to understand that Blaine is to be secretary of state, Governor Foster to have what he may want, Ohio to be represented in the cabinet, Indiana to get nothing, and New York to get secretary of the treasury; also that Conkling will not antagonize Garfield

Robbed of $4,500.

SUMMERVILLE, Tennessee, February 4.—Last Wednesday night thieves effected an entrance to the safe of George M Street, a merchant of Summerville, Tennessee, and secured forty five hundred dollars as a reward to their boldness. No clue to the robbers.

GEORGIA DEBATED

BY MESSRS. FELTON AND SPEER,

Who Feel that the Weight of Empire Rests Upon Their Shoulders—Mr. Hammond Gives Them a Sly Poke—Passage of the Electoral Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The debate in the house shows the intention of the republicans to be to prevent the passage of an apportionment bill this session, if possible. If it can be held up until after the electoral count takes place and the three remaining appropriation bills are passed it cannot get through the senate this session. The republicans are determined to discuss the question of the alleged disfranchisement of the colored voters in the south, and they realize the fact that it is of grave party importance that some action should be taken on the subject. The republicans have a bare quorum of their own members in the next house, and it is doubtful if they could reorganize that body without the assistance of the republican greenbackers. The seats of many southern democratic representatives who have been given certificates of election will be contested, and in several cases the sitting members may lose their seats. It is the intention of the republican schemers to send committees of investigation to the southern states to inquire into the alleged disfranchisement of the colored vote before a new apportionment is made.

—The select committee of the house on the inter-oceanic canal to-day agreed to report favorably to the house Representative Wells's bill, "to incorporate the inter-oceanic transit company," after amending it to provide that the government shall guarantee a payment of interest on fifty millions of dollars of bonds of the company for fifteen years at the rate of six per cent. The vote was as follows: Yeas—Conger, Haskell, King, Singleton and Martin—5. Nays—Oscar Turner, Hutchins, Nicholas and Whitthorne—4. Fry and Page not voting.

—The house committee on commerce having reported the river and harbor bill, it is the intention on Monday next to move to put it on its passage under suspension of the rules. If this is not done on Monday another opportunity will not occur for two weeks thereafter, and the bill would certainly fail. If passed on Monday the senate will have more than three weeks to tinker over it, which will not be any too much for that body.

—It is stated on what is considered very good authority that in the event of a failure on the part of the senate to confirm the nomination of Stanley Matthews as a justice of the supreme court, the president will send in the name of Attorney General Devens for the place.

—The president to-day sent to the senate the nomination of Adam G. Mallory to be collector of customs at Galveston, Texas.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—On motion of Mr. Johnston the regular orders were suspended, and the house joint resolution authorizing and requesting the president to extend to the government and the people of France an invitation to join the government and the people of the United States in the Yorktown centennial celebration in October next, was taken up.

Mr. Dawes moved an amendment making an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, and Mr. Hoar one extending the invitation to include the family of LaFayette. The amendments were agreed to, and the joint resolution as amended passed.

A resolution submitted by Mr. Ransom was adopted for the printing of the reports of the secretary of war made at this session, communicating the reports of the chief engineers concerning the improvement of rivers and harbors.

Mr. Eaton called up his joint resolution directing the secretary of state to withhold, pending action by congress, further payments of Mexican awards upon Weil and La Abra claims, and for the investment in United States securities of the money withheld, and the matter occupied the remainder of the morning hour without action.

The land in severalty bill came up, but on motion of Mr. Booth, was laid aside informally, and the senate resumed the consideration of the pension appropriation bill, the question being upon Mr. Withers's amendment, namely: the bill for local pension courts known as the sixty surgeons bill.

Mr. Logan spoke against the amendment, after which Mr. Wallace gave notice of his intention to call up the post-office appropriation bill as soon as the pending bill was disposed of The pension appropriation bill was then laid aside informally A score of bills of a private nature were passed, and the senate, at 5:10, adjourned till Monday.

THE HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Bicknell, of Indiana, as a privileged question, called up from the speaker's table the senate concurrent resolution for counting the electoral vote. Mr. Bicknell said that it was alleged that the electors of one state had cast their votes on a day not prescribed by law. The question would be made whether or not the vote of that state should be counted. That was a doubtful and difficult question, and the constitution had not expressly declared by whom such a question should be decided. A like difficulty had arisen several times heretofore; once in 1821, once in 1837 and again in 1858. In the latter case the result had been an angry and dangerous debate, ending in no practical good. The object of the resolution was to avoid such difficulty. Whether the vote of the state in question (Georgia) be counted or not counted would make no difference in the result. Everybody admitted that General Garfield had been duly elected president of the United States and would be so declared, but in order to avoid any difficulty this resolution was proposed, and he hoped that it would be adopted unanimously. It provides for the same hypothetical counting which had already tided the country over difficulties on two occasions.

Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, demanded a division of the resolution. He should make no objection to the resolution as prescribed to-day. He was in favor of the first branch of the resolution, because it was the identical resolution it he had presented for the other side of the house before it would not become him to make any more opposition to its passage than to record his vote according to his opinion. He begged leave to congratulate the gentlemen on their side of the chamber on their return to the old principles of democracy.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, said that though he was not now able to congratulate the gentleman from New Jersey and the republican party, he expected when the vote was taken to be able to congratulate him and them. They had abandoned the methods of revolution and had decided to count the votes for president.

Mr. Felton, of Georgia, said that all parties recognized the election of General Garfield. No man questioned his title to the highest office in the gift of the people He believed that the Morgan-Bicknell resolution was improper, and that it was unconstitutional, and hence he had voted against it. He had no special objection to the first branch of the pending resolution. The second branch, however, decided nothing It simply avoided a decision which, in his judgment, the house should make here to-day. He rose as a Georgian, and protested that the people of Georgia should not be responsible for having the vote of that state laid aside. He asserted most positively that this house should meet the question, and instead of laying aside the vote of Georgia it should be announced to the world that Georgia had no vote to be counted or laid aside. He asserted that where there was federal law and state law touching the federal election the federal law was supreme, and he wished it distinctly understood that the mass of Georgians recognized that fact and that the old idea that state law was sovereign and supreme, when federal law decided otherwise, was an exploded idea in the state of Georgia. [Applause on the republican side.] He wished the world to know that, as one of the representatives of Georgia, he here asserted the fact that henceforth and forever the people of Georgia were absolutely loyal to the federal laws. [Applause on the republican side] The people of Georgia had no desire to violate the laws, and when the state law had been passed under which the electors had cast their votes there had been no intention on the part of the legislature to conflict with the federal laws.

Mr. Speer, of Georgia, said that the people of Georgia had been loyal to the federal power since they had laid down their arms in good faith in 1865, and when they accepted the constitutional amendments they accepted them in good faith. The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Robeson) had done some injustice when he had said that no man on the democratic side had dared to stand for him and speak for what they understood to be true democracy against the Morgan resolution. There were three democrats who had one that (alluding to Felton, Stephens and himself) and had recorded their votes against the resolution. He joined with the gentleman from New Jersey, congratulating his democratic brethren that they had reached a solution of this question, which would not do violence to the grand rights of the sovereign state. He had been criticized by the bourbon papers of Georgia. That criticism was due to the fact that he had voted against that resolution, and also the fact that he had antagonized the bourbon methods in the state of Georgia. He now found the democratic party standing shoulder to shoulder with himself and his colleagues (Felton and Stephens)

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, hoped that nothing in the second branch of the resolution would be inferred as deciding against the right of Georgia to have her vote counted. The principle generally held in view was that the will of the people, if it could be clearly ascertained, should be allowed to have its due weight, without regard to error or ignorance of its servants, He should vote to accept the vote of Georgia because that vote had been cast in accordance with the forms of the law.

Mr. Cook, of Georgia, declared that there was no law on the statute books of Georgia in contravention of the power of the federal government The people of Georgia were loyal with the exception of one man (alluding to Robert Toombs) who was a special advocate of the representative from the seventh district (Felton).

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, regretted that his colleague (Felton) should arraign the democratic party for dereliction of duty in order to justify his violation of party duty and party allegiance. It might be a subject of congratulation that now the tail wagged the dog. He desired to reply to the suggestion that "independent" was always right, by quoting from memory, the declaration from Coke's Institute in which, undertaking to define a good parliamentary man, he said that he ought to be like an elephant because he was patient and wise, and because he was gregarious. Good animals like deer and cattle marched in herds, but hurtful animals marched by themselves, such as wolves and foxes [Laughter.]

The resolutions were adopted, the first branch without division and the second branch by a vote of yeas 160, nays 77.

The republicans, as a rule, voted in the negative and the democrats in the affirmative. The following democrats, however, voted in the negative: Aiken, Converse, Culberson, Hurd, Slemons and Young, of Tennessee; and the following republicans in the affirmative: Baker, Bilford, Bisbee, Bowman, Burrows, Calkins, Cannon, Carpenter, Chittenden, Daggett, Dick, Ferdon, Field, Fisher, Hall, Hawley, Hayes, Hazleton, Heilman, Hiscock, Horr, Kelly, Killinger, Lindsay, McGowan, Morton, O'Neil, Prescott, Rice, Robinson, Stone, and Taylor, of Ohio.

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, asked unanimous consent to take from the speaker's table for present consideration the senate bill to fit out an expedition to prosecute the search for the Jeannette.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, objected.

Mr Cox, of New York, called up the apportionment bill.

After some discussion, without action, the house at 5:15 adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC MOVES.

A Determination to Establish New Lines.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The stockholders of the Western Union telegraph company met today at noon for the purpose of ratifying the agreement of consolidation. Rufus Hatch was present with his counsel, ex-Judge Fullerton. At one o'clock the meeting was still in session. The Atlantic and Pacific telegraph stockholders held a meeting at two o'clock this evening for some purpose. It was not known at the office of the American Union telegraph company whether there would be a meeting of stockholders to-day or not.

The meeting adjourned about half past one o'clock, when it was stated that a majority of the stock—74¾ of the whole amount—had been represented. Two resolutions were voted upon, one approving the contract entered into on the 19th of last month, and the other approving the action of the stockholders at the meeting held on the 3d instant. 307,225 shares voted in favor of the resolutions and 100 voted against them 307,189 shares were voted upon in favor of increasing the capital stock of the company to $80,000,000, and 100 shares voted against that measure When the stockholders adjourned, the board of directors went into session. It was stated that Rufus Hatch, who was present with his counsel for a short time during the proceedings, had entered a protest against the action of the stockholders in ratifying the consolidation agreement.

At a meeting of the directors of the Western Union telegraph company this evening Mr. Hamilton Mick Twombly resigned as director and vice president, and Chester W. Chapin resigned as director Jay Gould was elected director in the place of David Jones, deceased, and takes Mr. Twombly's place on the executive committee. Russell Sage was elected in the place of Mr. Chapin, and General Eckert was elected director, vice president and general manager of the company.

The stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company at a meeting to-day ratified the telegraph consolidation. Over 103,000 out of 140,000 shares were represented.

—The committee on telegraphic facilities of the cotton and produce exchanges, met this evening, when a proposition of the Chicago merchants to build a line between this city and Chicago was discussed, and the cotton exchange committee expressed a desire that this line shall be extended to other cities, principally southern ones as the line running to Chicago only, wouldn't be of much benefit to them. The produce exchange committee finally passed a resolution, the cotton exchange committee voting against it, favoring the opening of a telegraph line between here and Chicago, and that subscription books be opened with a restriction that 50 per cent of the stock be placed in the hands of the trustees. This is done with a view of preventing the line from being consolidated with the Western Union telegraph company. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

The cotton exchange committee met subsequently and passed the same resolution, adding to it a clause providing that it was the purpose to extend the system to other principal cities and centers of the United States. The result of the meeting was conveyed to the committee that had come on from Chicago, and they promised to notify the body which appointed them, and to report the result to the New York committee. The latter committee subsequently appointed the following sub-committee to take any further steps that may be necessary in behalf of the produce exchange: A. E. Orr, W. A. Cole and E. R. Livermore; and on behalf of the cotton exchange, M. D. Fielding, D. C. Watts and Henry Pentz.

GALVESTON, February 5.—A special to the News says: The telegraph steamer Daca has laid on shore the ends of the cable, and signals were exchanged with Tampico this evening. The steamer International will probably complete the section of cable between Tampico and Vera Cruz in a few days, when, if satisfactory, the cable will be accepted by the Mexican telegraph company and opened for business.

UTICA, February 5.—At 3:15 to-day fire broke out in the Mudge block, corner of James and Dominick streets, in the city of Rome, which destroyed property estimated at $50,000.

THE DISTURBED KINGDOMS.

England Proceeding with the Policy of Repression.

LONDON February 5.—The Parnellites at their meeting yesterday decided that after a division upon the second reading of the coercion bill they should announce their intention of abandoning further protest against the government's measures, as opposition was hopeless.

DUBLIN, February 5.—At a meeting of the land league, held yesterday, Mr. Dillon counselled the people to remain quiet. Mr. Brennan also addressed the meeting. A large crowd outside cheered for Mr. Davitt. A resolution condemning the conduct of the government was adopted. Meetings are being held throughout the country. A memorial has been prepared and is being extensively signed by the English radicals and moderate home rulers asking that Davitt be treated while in prison as a first class misdemeanant on account of his health. The Parnellites abstain from signing it.

LONDON, February 5.—A Dublin dispatch says all funds of the land league have been lodged in France for safety. The deposit was made in the the names of Parnell, Dillon, Davitt and Egan. It was arranged that the authority to draw any of the funds should be signed by three of these four gentlemen. Davitt being imprisoned, cannot sign, and should another trustee be arrested after the passage of the coercion bill, the executive would be unable to draw upon the fund. This consideration has been carefully debated and very strong arguments brought to bear on Mr. Egan to place himself beyond the pale of the coercion act Mr. Egan has gone to London to consult with Mr. Parnell. He will probably go to France and remain there.

The ladies committee of the land league have issued an appeal in which they predict the early imprisonment of the leaders and organizers of the league and urge the women of Ireland to form associations to carry on the agitation.

Three policemen have been shot, one seriously, in arresting two men who were looking suspiciously about the custom-house in Edinburg. One of the men committed suicide. It is supposed that the men are Irish-Americans. They are suspected of several attempted robberies and the wounding of persons during the night.

A Dublin dispatch says the suspension of the Irish members of parliament, and the arrest of Michael Davitt has caused considerable commotion, but nothing like the excitement which might have been expected. The only effect the arrest of Davitt appears to have had was to cool down the popular ardor and produce disappointment and depression. It was felt to be a severe blow to the agitation, and a remarkable change was observed in the tone of the land league. The indignation meetings in the provinces were small assemblies. There is reason to believe that the arrest of Davitt will teach the people a salutary lesson

The Times this morning, commenting on Mr. Davitt's arrest, says the point had been reached in the crisis of affairs when it was absolutely inconsistent with the public safety that the demoralized spectacle of triumphant lawlessness furnished by Davitt could no longer be tolerated. It was quite impossible that any government could shut its eyes to the latest steps in the march of disaffection. Unless those, whose business it is to watch the movement, are much mistaken, the design, which now commenced itself to agitate, is to transfer the theater of intimidation and violence from Irish to English soil. We will hope that the apprehensions entertained by the police of Irish violence in London and other large towns have their foundation rather in bravado than in determined treason, but it has been thought necessary to take most strict precautions in every part of the kingdom. Remarkable precautions at the houses of parliament continue. Troops on several occasions even in London were confined to their barracks. England is harassed, if not with formidable danger, with alarms which are little less destructive to tranquility. To put an end to such a destroying state of things, something more is necessary than the hypocritical exhortations to peacefulness contained in the circular of the home rule members of parliament, who consider Davitt a counsellor of prudence, restraint and tolerance.

The Spectator says: One man emerges from the strange parliamentary scenes of the week, which may mark the turning point in English history, with a loftier reputation and a stronger hold upon the respect and affection of his countrymen. Complete justice has never hitherto been done to Mr. Brand, speaker of the house of commons, but it will be by future historians. It was no little matter to take the step he took on Wednesday and institute what, despite of an old precedent or two, was revolutionary in parliamentary proceedings, but in taking it he saved parliament itself and the best system of free government that man has ever invented from paralysis. He will be frankly supported by all that is sacred in the opinion of the three countries."

Severe Storm in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, MINN., February 5.—The worst storm known for years has been prevailing throughout the northwest Its features are the extreme velocity of the wind and heavy snowfall, without extreme cold. The storm is severest in southwestern Minnesota, northern Iowa, Nebraska and southern Dakota, though it extends over all Minnesota reached by telegraph lines. Trains on all the railroads centering in St Paul are delayed by drifting snow, and traffic on some lines is entirely suspended.

Horse Thief Mobbed.

GALVESTON, February 5.—At Columbus, Albert Williams, colored, arrested for horse stealing, was taken from a constable by masked men and shot dead.

STATE-HOUSE GLEANINGS.

GEORGIA'S smiling treasurer is still clipping away on four per cents.

THE fees for inspection of fertilizers will reach $15,000 more this year than last.

THE second edition of the analysis of fertilizers will be issued about Tuesday, and will contain the analysis of about eighty additional guanos.

NOTICE has been received that three convicts are in Muscogee county awaiting a guard to take them to the Marietta and North Georgia railroad.

THE contest has been withdrawn in the case of A. H. Winter vs. James B. Park for treasurer of Greene county, and the commission duly issued.

THE evidence has been received in the contested election cases from Dade county. J. G. Pace contests S. H. Thurman for clerk; J. A. Bennett contests G. M. Crabtree for ordinary; W. H. Smith contests Joseph Coleman for tax receiver.

WHILE Governor Colquitt was out of the city, Judge Ezzard, who was defeated by Uncle Jimmie Harris for tax receiver of Fulton county, called at the executive department to institute a contest over the election, but has since abandoned the idea.

THE most important contested election case which will come before the governor is that of Pitchford against Daniel for sheriff of Richmond county. Quite an amount of bad feeling is said to exist on account of the matter. The case has been set for 9 o'clock Friday.

ALL AROUND US.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING.

The News from Griffin, Canton, Madison, Athens, Senoia, Barnesville, Fort Valley and Other Places—Notes and Comments from the State Press.

By Mail and Wire to The Constitution.

AMERICUS, February 5.—A great deal of excitement was created in the city this morning by the news that Mr. John J. Hudson, an old and highly esteemed citizen, and well known and successful merchant and member of the city council of this place had been robbed and murdered near his home last night. At present the whole affair is shrouded in impenetrable mystery. Mr. Hudson was a man who was very regular in his habits, going home about dark every evening. On yesterday evening he failed to put in an appearance at the regular time, and his family, after waiting for some hours, became alarmed and began looking for him. About 9 o'clock his horse was discovered hitched to his fence in the lane leading to his stable, which greatly increased the anxiety of the family. The search was continued, but nothing further was brought to light till shortly after daylight, when he was found in a pine thicket a short distance from the public road in east Americus in an insensible and almost lifeless condition He was conveyed to his home, which was but a few hundred yards away, where he expired in a very few moments. Near the place where he was discovered there was signs showing that his horse had been hitched there to a tree for some time. When found he was foaming at the mouth, but no signs of violence were discovered upon his person. His money, which he always carried home with him from his store every night was gone, and the opinion prevailed that he was dragged from his horse, drugged, robbed and then left in this isolated spot to die in the pitiless cold which prevailed last night.

GRIFFIN, February 5.—Talk about your "southern chivalry," but it takes the average Griffin young man to walk off with the cake when it comes to a down right way to do things up brown. For about six months past, two young gentlemen well known here, have had their feelings wounded with each other, very probably from some trivial reason. Men generally fight duels for extremely slight grievances, but these two didn't. Day before yesterday, one of them thought to himself that it was about time the difference between himself and the other party was settled in some genteel manner. He thought the matter over coolly and dispassionately, and then an idea struck him: he would scorn the dirty and dangerous derringer, nor would he resort to the bowie-knife. Swords were often "fancy" weapons with which to avenge "wounded honor," but he was not well up in the manly art of self defense, not with rapiers, anyhow So without further ado, he simply addressed a note to his antagonist, requesting that he meet him on the suburbs of the city at a place known as Beecher's grove. The note further contained the statement that it was his desire to "have it out," in the old fashioned manner—fair fist and skull. The challenged young man accepted the proposition on the spot, and the answer was returned, "I'll be there without my coat," and sure enough he was. The pair met at the appointed hour, and the fight came off in a most determined, not to say desperate manner. The incidents as related to me by the only witness present, were no less amusing than interesting, though I have not time to detail them here Once during the fight, which lasted about ten minutes, the first named young man got his finger into a hot place—the mouth of the other. That was a wrong move, for down came the molars on the finger, and then the blood spurted and flowed in a lively stream. The witness tried to separate them then, but the man whose finger was being ground off said with a coolness somewhat remarkable, "No sir, let him bite all he wants to—we are not through with this fight yet," and they kept it up. It was only through sheer exhaustion, at last, that both voluntarily ceased the battle. They knocked, kicked, scratched, pulled hair, gouged and scuffled until their faces looked like they had been attacked by the claws of a wild cat. After the encounter, which neither claimed as a victory, both washed in the same basin, shook hands and walked back to their respective places of business, and now two more solid friends are not to be found anywhere than these two young gentlemen. A fine lesson, this, to those high-toned gentlemen who insist on having "blood" with deadly weapons. The conduct of these two young men is highly applauded for its manliness. Maybe it isn't right to fight at all, but if fight we must, let it be done as detailed above.——Mr. T. H. Bray is lying dangerously ill with congestion of the brain.——The thermometer is at thirty this morning, with a stiff breeze blowing from the east.

DALTON, February 5.—We are glad to see Captain Gus Tibbs again on the streets. His long and severe illness has impaired his accustomed good looks.——Mr. Thomas Carter is repairing the old Boyle building for the reception of a large stock of clothing. The Enterprise promises another large accession to the ever increasing business activity of Dalton.——Dr. Wright is again at his place of business after an extended trip in lower Georgia.——Cupid's shafts are thinning the social ranks in this city beyond all precedent. Two of our most accomplished young ladies are taken prisoners in the felicitous contest and will be carried off to be immolated at Hymen's delightful altar very soon. One of our foremost business young men will bring his Atlanta bride among us during the coming week, and other wards not yet heard from.——Senator A. T. Hackett and Judge W. H. Payne, of the Ringgold bar, are in the city in attendance upon the funeral of Hon. D. A. Walker, who was buried to-day.

ATHENS, February 4.—Six weddings—four white and two colored, a ball, and the theater, all in town yesterday. One of the handsomest weddings that has occurred here in some time was that of Miss Adelaide Stern, of Athens, and Mr. Wm. Gottheimer, of Lexington. A large crowd of friends witnessed the impressive ceremony at the synagogue at 7:30 p.m., and afterward enjoyed an elegant ball and supper at Hunnicutt hall.——Mr. Fellows and Miss Baker, both of Athens, were married at 4 p.m. by Rev. J. C. Johnson.——Dr. J. B. Carlton died yesterday morning and will be buried to-day from the First Methodist church. He has been a practicing physician in Athens for many years and was much beloved, has a large family connection and many friends. Mr. Hugh Colquitt, of Atlanta, is in the city.

CANTON, February 5.—General Wm. Phillips, president of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad company, returned from his visit through the upper counties along the contemplated line of road yesterday, bringing with him Judge Fain, of North Carolina. What was accomplished or what encouragement was given the general on his visit, your correspondent did not learn. I trust, however, the people of the upper counties are anxious enough for the completion of the road to give liberally——Mr. B. H. Tanner has had three horses to die recently from eating frost-bitten corn.——Mr. D. A. Warlick, who has been our blacksmith for several years, left for Marietta yesterday, where he will engage in the jewelry business with Mr. L. B. Owen.

FORT VALLEY, February 4.—About one year ago William Straiton came to this place. He was in search of a job. His appearance showed that he was addicted to strong drink. But he quit drinking, and his skill as a mechanic and his honesty as a workman soon secured him employment. He was doing well until December last, when he again began to drink and has been under the influence of drink until last night about 8:30 o'clock he took about 240 grains of chloral, and in half an hour was a dead man. He leaves a wife and one child. His friends think that he did not intend to kill himself, but took an overdose unintentionally. He has a wealthy brother in New York named John Straiton.

BARNESVILLE, February 5.—Pretty weather has started our farmers to work. They are trying to make up for lost time during the bad weather. They have had a great deal to contend with during the past few months. Almost incessant bad weather, during which they couldn't pick their cotton and inability to get hands to pick it when the weather was favorable, has injured them greatly. The consequence is that to-day a great deal of cotton remains in the field. Here it is February, and they have just started to work for this year. I see frequently wagon loads of corn, meat and hay going to the farms from town. A great many have had to commence thus early buying food for their stock. It is to be hoped that a favorable crop year will make amends for the losses they have sustained.

HAMPTON, February 5.—Rev. Sam Jones arrived yesterday and preached last night to a large congregation at the M. E. church. People flocked in from the country to hear him—some coming a distance of six or seven miles. He will remain several days and seems hopeful of a "season of refreshing."——The new brick hotel is rapidly nearing completion, and when finished will be quite an acquisition to the town.——Over 1,000 bales of cotton have been received at this place since September 1st.——Professor Ham has a fine school.——Work on the new depot has been suspended until the weather moderates.——Mumps and measles; roads improving; business good.

MADISON, February 5.—Married, on Tuesday last, the 1st instant, by Judge A. M. Speer, of the supreme court. Mr. Edgar Pou, formerly of this town but now of Jasper county, and Miss Rebecca Cohen, only daughter of our present efficient mayor, Hon. E. H. Cohen.——A skating rink has been opened by Messrs. Richter and Hunter, and the lovers of such pleasure among us are taking themselves off the enterprise of these gentlemen.

SENOIA, February 4.—I saw to-day a cotton chopper invented by Mr. John Vickey, a young farmer who lives near this place. He is an inventive genius and will reap a rich harvest from the invention. It will, with one hand and horse, do the work of six or eight hands. R. A. Johnson, of Newnan, has invented a wonderful plough. Mr. Johnson has been offered ten thousand dollars for a half interest in his plough.

What the Papers Say.

Thomaston Times.

We learn from parties living in Talbot county that Mr. Z. T. Smith killed Mr. James Brown, familiarly known here as "Devil Jim Brown," last Monday evening about one o'clock. It seems that Brown went to the home of Smith in his absence and began to curse and abuse Smith's wife and mother and refused to leave after he returned and ordered him away, but continued to abuse them, and drew his knife and advanced on Smith threatening to cut his throat. Smith then went to the mantel piece and taking down his pistol again ordered Brown to leave, but he continued to advance and curse, and Smith fired, the ball taking effect just above the left eye. Brown lived about two hours after he was shot. The verdict of the coroner's jury was in accordance with the above facts. Smith was not arrested.

Carroll County Times.

The Tallapoosa copper mines are situated on Tallapoosa river in Haralson county, Georgia, about twenty-one miles north of this place, and are now being extensively worked. About 12,000 tons of ore have already been taken out seventy-five hands are constantly employed and fifty more will be added to this number at an early day. Shafts have been sunk to the depth of one hundred and twenty five feet, and the vein increases in width and richness as they go down, and promises, at no distant day, to eclipse any copper mining property yet discovered in the southern states. This valuable property has been leased, for a term of years, to a wealthy and enterprising Boston company, who have already erected two large engines and a furnace for the reduction of ores, together with all the other necessary means and appliances for complete and successful mining operations. The empire state is rich in mineral resources, especially in gold and copper, and when the mines are fully developed she can truly and emphatically be called the Eldorado of the south.

Dalton Headlight.

We learn that the citizens of Murray county are taking steps to devise a plan by which a narrow gauge railroad can be built from that county to some point on the Western and Atlantic railroad At a meeting recently held in Spring Place a committee was appointed to look into the practicability of the road, devise schemes, report a suitable route, etc. We are indeed gratified to know that our enterprising neighbors in Murray are moving in this matter, and while they are taking steps, we urge the business men of Dalton to open their eyes to the great importance of this project. The commercial intercourse between Dalton and Murray county is of the very best and it demands a easier and more rapid mode of transit. We see no reasonable cause why a narrow gauge road should not be built from Dalton to Spring Place, and thence to some of the rich valley section of that county. The people of the two counties are able to build it, the trade from Murray to Dalton is worth the assistance, if our neighbors are disposed to meet us on half-way ground, we are confident that Dalton will do even more. Let the effort made.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

A Terrible Spectacle in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, February 5.—A dispatch from St Paul, Minn., says on Wednesday Mr Burke, roadmaster, located at Burns, on the Winona and St. Peter branch of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, discovered a whole family frozen to death. Mr. Burke, while at work with his men on the road, noticed a shanty close by, from which no smoke issued, and seeing no evidence that the place was inhabited, the party visited the house and forced open the door, when a horrible sight greeted their eyes. Upon a couch and on the floor of the wretched hovel lay the father, mother and children, evidently the whole family, frozen stiff. Word was at once sent to the nearest town, and arrangements were made to care for the remains of the unfortunate family. Universal devastation is reported among the farmers west of Sleepy Eye. It is stated that no trains carrying fuel have passed Sleepy Eye since December 21. It is impossible to reach many of the settlers as the railroads are blockaded by snow drifts, and the wagon roads are impassable, and it is feared that many will be starved or frozen to death before help can reach them.

The Burning of the Wando Works.

CHARLESTON, February 5.—The works of the Wando manufacturing company, on Ashley river, nine miles from this city, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire originated from an unknown cause in the acid chamber building, and as there was a slight northeast wind blowing, the whole works were soon enveloped in flames. Eighty operatives on the ground did all in their power to stop the progress of the conflagration, but the intense heat and suffocating fumes of burning sulphur prevented anything effectual being done The building and machinery were valued at $63,000, and the works, with material on hand, insured for $81,300 in the following companies: North British and Mercantile Hamburg-Bremen, Williamsburg, Tradesmen, St. Nicholas, British America, Royal, Queen, Underwriters, London and Lancashire, Continental fire association, Commercial union, Lacasse, General, National, Phoenix, Citizens, Lorrillard, Liverpool and London and Globe. The works and machinery are a total loss. The damage to prepared fertilizers and material on hand is not thought to be very great, and the salvage will probably amount to seventy-five or eighty per cent.

A Cotton Statement.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—The national cotton exchange statement which will be issued on Monday will show a total movement for five months ending January 31 of 617,821 bales by railroutes overland, of which 354,267 were to northern mills against 392,446 last year. The shipments to Canada in the same time were 15,680 bales against 11,901 bales last year. Total takings of northern mills in the same time were 1,116,391 bales against 1,120,216 last year. Amount of this year's crop received at the ports and points of overland crossing during five months is 4,372,440 bales, an increase, compared with last year, of 195,844 bales.

Death of Thomas Carlyle.

LONDON, February 5.—Thomas Carlyle died at half-past eight o'clock this morning. He passed away without a struggle. Mr Carlyle was in his 86th year.

From 5 o'clock last evening until his death, Mr. Carlyle was unconscious His respiration was extremely feeble, and his heart's action barely perceptible. He suffered no pain during his last thirty six hours. His niece was with him to the last The Pall Mall Gazette says: We understand that Mr. Carlyle will be buried in the church yard of his birth place, Ecclesfechan, Dumfriesshire.

Philadelphia Politics.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—George LeB. Keem, in a letter to-night, declines the independent nomination for mayor. The contest is now narrowed down between Wm. S. Stokely, republican nominee, and Samuel G. King, democratic nominee, the latter being indorsed by the committee of one hundred. This same committee had previously indorsed Mayor Stokely, but as he declined to subscribe to one of their principles they withdrew their indorsement.

The Tennessee Bribery Cases.

NASHVILLE, February 5.—The legislature investigation committee met to-day, when it was found that Henry McLaughlin is alleged to have disappeared and couldn't be found. McLaughlin is alleged to have been a witness to the passing of the money to Representatives Davis and Plummer, for which they were to vote for the republican candidates for secretary of state and comptroller. The committee then adjourned until next Wednesday.

Knifed in a Pittsburg Dive.

PITTSBURG, February 5.—Yesterday a cutting affair occurred in a dive on Wood street, between Edward Wright, colored, and Louis Hunter. Wright, a hostler from Philadelphia, bought a loaf of bread. The men in the saloon asked him for a piece, and he gave them each a bit. Hunter, a river man, wanted a section of the loaf. Wright refused. Hunter knocked him down and plunged a long-bladed knife into him twice and walked out. Wright is suffering terribly and may die. The assailant takes it coolly.

Committed to Jail.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

RICHMOND, VA., February 5.—Needham P. Freeman, from Raleigh, N. C., charged with robbing the mails and forging money orders was before United States Commissioner Atkins here to-day The accused waived examination and was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury, which meets on the 6th inst.

The California Floods.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 5.—It has been a fair day throughout that portion of the state which is under water and the rivers and creeks are falling everywhere. About 3,500 square miles of Sacramento valley is under water. The losses cannot even be guessed at present but the aggregate will be a stupendous sum.

A Suit Against McCulloch.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The suits involving $148,000 and interest since 865 against ex-Secretary McCulloch, United States treasurer, which have been so long on the calendar of the United States district court, and which Judge Wallace peremptorily set down for trial on Monday, were withdrawn to-day, the plaintiff paying the costs of the suit.

To Cover the Currie Case.

AUSTIN, Texas, February 5.—The acquital of Currie has prompted the following bill, which to-day passed the senate by a vote of 19 to 8, and will undoubtedly pass the house and become a law: "An act to prevent drunkenness and temporary insanity, produced by intoxicating liquors, from being plead in justification of criminal offenses in any of the courts of the state."

A Pensacola Fire.

PENSACOLA, Fla., February 5.—A fire broke out at 10 o'clock this morning in Delmonico's restaurant, and it was destroyed. The grocery of Messrs. Bell & Bell, and another building were also burned. Loss about $15,000.

Among the passengers to-night by the steamship Admiral, for Havana, was a committee from the Louisville board of trade.

A Missing Steamer.

LONDON, February 5.—No news has yet been received of the Cunard line steamer, Batavia, which sailed from New York January 19, for Liverpool. It is believed at Queenstown that she has broken down, and is proceeding under sail. The weather on the Atlantic has been very severe and the wind confusing, with a heavy sea.

The Smallpox.

CHICAGO, February 5.—Smallpox has appeared at the county poor house at Jefferson. Seventeen cases were quarantined in a temporary hospital. Tuesday, and yesterday there were eleven cases reported there The inmates number 1,359. The insane asylum adjoins. The fact has been carefully kept secret.

The Heir to Roumania Abducted.

BERLIN, February 5.—William, son of the hereditary Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, recently chosen heir to the Roumania throne, was forcibly abducted by three men and taken across the Rhine. He subsequently escaped.

Commercial Failures.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—John Brown & Son have failed; liabilities, $750,000.

BALTIMORE, February 5.—Samuel Hazlehurst & sons, operators in flour and grain, have suspended Liabilities, $40,000.

A Donation to Harvard.

BOSTON, MASS., February 5.—A friend of Harvard has given $100,000 for the law school building.

The Cotton Weavers.

LONDON, February 5.—Four thousand cotton weavers have struck for an advance of wages at Hyde, and eleven thousand looms are idle.

Irish Ladies Organizing.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., February 5.—The ladies of this city have started a Fanny Parnell branch land league.

THE WRONG VICTIM.

FALLS BENEATH THE BLOODY AXE

A Man Murders His Wife, Who Had Exchanged Beds With a Guest, and is Arrested While Burying the Body—The Execution of a Man and a Woman.

CHARLOTTE COURT-HOUSE, VA., February 5.—A singular and brutal murder was committed last night in Checkertown, Charlotte county. Yesterday evening a white woman went into John Demps's house and asked to stay a day or two. She seemed to have a great deal of money, and the man agreed. He had but one good chamber in the house, and told her she could occupy that. He accordingly put her in there, giving her a bed by the side of his wife's bed. Demps, seeing that she had money, determined to murder her, and last night crept into the room armed with an axe. It seems that his wife and the other woman had changed beds during the night, and Demps went to the bed which he supposed the guest occupied. He could only distinguish the outlines of the figure upon the bed, and he brought down the axe with murderous effect. He, with two blows, mangled his victim to death.

The noise woke the sleeper in the other bed, and the man discovered by her screams that he had murdered his own wife instead of the other woman. He fled from the room, and fortunately for her safety, the other woman left the house. Demps returned later and carried the body of his wife into a clump of woods near by, and buried it by the light of a lightwood torch. He then came back, and was engaged in burning the bed-sheets when he was arrested. The guest gave in her statement against him. The affair causes the most intense excitement.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., February 5.—George Smith and Catherine Miller were executed this morning at half-past eleven o'clock for the murder of the latter's husband. About two o'clock Rev. J. A. Bright, of Jersey Shore, visited Smith in the condemned man's cell. At Smith's request the sacrament was administered, after which ceremony he seemed in excellent spirits. The night was spent by both prisoners in religious exercises, and they were much perturbed in mind this morning. Smith, however, said he was prepared to die, and then, speaking of Mrs. Miller, his accomplice, stated that she was fully as much to blame as he, and that he murdered Miller at her solicitation. A statement to this effect was prepared and was read from the scaffold. At eleven o'clock the prisoners were led from their cells, heard the death sentence read and then proceeded to the scaffold, accompanied by their religious advisers, and the sheriff and his deputies. As they approached the gallows the woman showed such evident signs of weakness that those who were with her were compelled to assist her in ascending the steps. Smith also was greatly distressed, and exhibited unequivocal signs of physical and mental weakness. Being placed in position upon the scaffold, the black cap was adjusted and the nooses fitted around their necks. Religious exercises were then begun, and before they were well finished the drop was sprung, at 11:20 a.m. There was scarcely any perceptible struggle by either, and no mishap occurred of any kind. Several hundred persons were assembled in the jail-yard to witness the execution. The crime for which Mrs. Miller and George Smith were executed to-day, was committed on March 18 last at Jersey Shore, Pa. Andrew Miller, the woman's husband, was discovered hanging to a beam in his barn, with his skull crushed in. After an investigation the coroner's jury found that he met his death at the hands of George Smith, and that Catherine Miller, his wife and Smith's paramour, was an accessory both before and after the fact. Both subsequently confessed, but even up to the last moment each accused the other of having planned the murder.

COLUMBUS, O., February 5.—The legislature has passed through both houses a bill to prevent the consolidation of telegraph companies, except by the method already provided by law for consolidating railroad companies. The bill is now a law.

The Churches To-Day.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. by the pastor. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:00 p.m.

Second Baptist Church, Washington street—A. T. Spalding, D.D. pastor. Morning sermon at 11 a.m. and at 7:45 by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9½ a.m.; A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Young men's prayer meeting Monday at 7½ p.m. Church prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:15 p.m.

Marietta Street E. church—R. J. Cook, pastor. Sunday-school at 9:00 a.m. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a.m.; subject: "The Atlantic Tide," is it fact or fancy? Preaching at night also. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Seats free; all invited.

Third Baptist church, 32 Jones avenue—Rev. H. C. Hornady, pastor. Preaching (D.V.) at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.; W. H. Bell, superintendent. Seats free, all invited.

Payne's Chapel, corner Hunnicutt and Luckie streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. F. G. Hughes, at 11 a.m. and at 7:00 p.m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m., M. L. Dollier, superintendent. Class meeting 3:00 p.m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Communion after morning sermon.

St. Philip's church (Episcopal)—Rev. R. C. Foute, rector. Morning prayer, sermon and holy communion at 11:00 a.m. Evening prayer, without sermon at 7:30 p.m. Sunday-school, at 9:45 a.m.

Sixth Baptist church, on West Hunter street—Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. by the pastor. W. H. H. Dorsey Church conference Tuesday at 7:30 a.m. Friday at 7:30 p.m. young men's meeting. Sabbath-school at 3:00 p.m.

Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets—Rev. John W. Heidt, pastor. Sermon at 10:45 a.m. and at 7 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:15 a.m., W. A. Haygood, superintendent. Sunday-school at Pierce Chapel at 3:00 p.m., J. G. Grant, superintendent. Class meeting Monday at 7:30 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday-school normal class Saturday at 3:00 p.m. Seats free, all invited.

Trinity Choir—The music for to-night at Trinity church will be more than usually good. The choir will sing the anthem, "Prepare the Way of the Lord," by Berthold Tours. Mrs. Caswell and Mr. Toy will sing a duett, "Nearer My God to Thee," by Ascher.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets—Rev. D. W. Gwin, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.; J. M. Green, superintendent. Regular weekly prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30. All are welcome.

Central Baptist church, corner Fair and Peters streets—Castleberry's hill—Rev. F. M. Daniel, pastor. Preaching at 11:00 a.m. and at 4:00 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.; W. B. Stanton, superintendent. All are cordially invited.

Y. M. C. A.—Gospel meeting at Young Men's Christian association hall, 49½ Whitehall street, this (Sunday) evening from 4 to 5:00 o'clock, Committee No. 4 will go to the jail at 2:15 p.m. Mr L. D. Wishard, traveling college secretary of the Young Men's Christian association international executive committee, is in the city and will take part in the meeting. All are invited and welcome.

Church of Christ, Hunter street, between Pryor and Loyd streets—Dr. A. G. Thomas, pastor Services this morning at 11:00 a.m., and this evening at 7:30 by the pastor. Subject for morning sermon, "The Atheistic Tide." Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.; A. C Bruce, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. Seats free, all are invited.

First Presbyterian [illegible] Rev. J. H. Martin, [illegible] at 11 a.m. Sab[illegible] Moore, superin[illegible] adults. All are [illegible]

First Metho[illegible] Clement A. F[illegible] a.m. Preach[illegible] the pastor [illegible] ney, superi[illegible] night. You[illegible] Ladies meet[illegible] meeting Mon[illegible] and seats all [illegible]

Universalist [illegible] corner Walton [illegible] man, pastor. [illegible] "Atheism and [illegible] and their cure." [illegible] favor the public with [illegible] ses. Topic: "Angel M[illegible]

Evans Chapel, corner Ch[illegible] streets—Rev. H. C. Christian, pastor. The illness of the pastor, Governor A. H. Co[illegible] will conduct the services at 11:00 a.m and Rev. Dr. John Bigger at 7:15 p.m. Sacrament of the Lord's supper at the close of the morning services Sabbath-school at 9:15 a.m., J. A. Gifford, superintendent. Young Men's prayer meeting Tuesday night. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Class meeting Friday night. All are invited to attend.

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner Hunter and Bell streets—Rev. W. C. Dunlap, pastor. Preaching at 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. by the pastor, subject in the morning: "War in Heaven." In the evening, "The War Transferred to Earth." Text morning and evening, Revelations xii, 11. All who believe in the Pauline Wesleyan doctrine of entire satisfaction, and as a consequence, are hungering and thirsting after righteousness, are requested to meet the pastor in the basement of the church on to-morrow (Monday) night, at 7:00 o'clock. Brethren of other churches are invited to unite with us. Sunday-school at 3:00 p.m.; J. K. Thrower, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Seats free. All invited.

The Rev. Job Turner, a missionary to deaf mutes, will hold a joint service with the Rev. Frank Ticknor, in St. Luke's church, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The public are respectfully and cordially invited to attend.

Rev. David Wills, D.D., will conduct divine service every Sabbath at 10:30 o'clock a.m. in the chapel at the McPherson Barracks. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

Bethel A. M. E. church, Wheat street—Rev. W. J. Gaines, pastor. Preaching at 11:00 a.m. and at 3:00 p.m., and at 7:30 p.m., by the pastor. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a.m., Mr. Maxwell superintendent. Class meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. Seats all free.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

THE Kentucky river is full of coal boats.

COUNTERFEIT $50 bills float around Selma, Ala.

MOBILE has a tax of $1 on male dogs, and $2 on female dogs.

SHEEP are dying of black tongue in some sections of Kentucky.

THE Rhea Springs property in Tennessee have been sold for $10,000.

AN eight months old chicken in Boyle county, Kentucky, is wingless.

AUNT FANNY HUBBARD, aged 103 years, died in Mason county, Kentucky.

FROM Chattanooga to Birmingham, 142 miles there is a wealth of coal and iron.

THE prospects for a good wheat crop in Monroe county, Tennessee, are reported very fine.

MRS. MATILDA FIELDS, of Gibson county, Tenn., sixty years of age is the daughter of the celebrated Davy Crockett.

THE Cumberland coal mine in Tennessee has paid a dividend of 43 per cent on the one hundred dollars for the month of January.

Two men near Harrisville, Ky., for two years have worked on the same farm, ate at the same table, and have never spoken to each other.

THE Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette predicts that the time is not distant when the cotton trade which is now transacted at New York will be transferred to New Orleans.

The Constitution

Never in our history has a reliable, first-class newspaper been so essentially needed by the Southern people as at present.

Never has THE CONSTITUTION been as thoroughly equipped and so fully prepared to furnish such a paper as at present.

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While THE CONSTITUTION will carry the general news of the day, and express its opinions frankly on political topics, it will devote special attention to the development of Southern resources in all legitimate channels or directions.

Every Georgian and every man interested in Southern enterprise and growth should read THE CONSTITUTION in one of its editions.

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 6, 1881.

MR. PARNELL and his friends have decided to bring their opposition to the government measures to an end after the division on the second reading of the bill for the protection of life and property. This will give Mr. Gladstone smooth sailing until his land bill is brought in.

MLLE. BERNHARDT played five times in Cincinnati, and the largest house yielded $3,816, or about $300 less than Manager Abbey will receive for the single entertainment in Atlanta. There are not many towns that can beat Atlanta when she begins to fall into line at midnight. Next week Nashville will show what she can do to swell the Abbey treasury.

THE cotton weavers in one of the English factory districts are striking because their requests for an advance in their wages have not been granted. The mill owners will probably prefer to close their mills rather than pay higher wages, the trade not being in a very satisfactory condition. The strike has not, however, assumed large proportions.

THE democratic caucus resolution in relation to the electoral count was adopted by the house yesterday. Georgia's loyalty was at the same time re-established, and the goose hangs high. The count next Wednesday in the representative chamber will now probably be one of the dullest in the history of the country. Georgia is to be counted hypothetically—that is, her vote is to be counted once and thrown out once.

WHEN the inter-state commerce and the apportionments bills struggled for priority in congress last Wednesday, Messrs. Blount, Felton, and Speer voted in favor of taking up the former, and Messrs. Hammond, Nicholls and Smith voted in favor of the latter. Messrs. Cook, Persons and Stephens did not vote. Mr. Felton on the same day obtained unanimous consent to report the bill to make Atlanta a port of delivery. It was read twice, and ordered to be printed.

THE old saying variety is the spice of life receives new vigor when applied to newspapers. This fact, together with the conviction that the readers of THE CONSTITUTION are entitled to the best of everything that versatility can devise or enterprise obtain, has induced us to press into service the pen of Mr. George Alfred Townsend, who stands at the head of American newspaper correspondents, and whose pseudonym of "Gath" is known wherever newspapers are printed in the English tongue. In style and matter Mr. Townsend's letters may be said to be inimitable, but of this our readers must judge for themselves. His first letter will be found upon the first page of to-day's CONSTITUTION.

THE lessees of the Western and Atlantic railroad have just closed their annual meeting. Senator Brown, who has been here to attend the meeting as president of the lease company, leaves to-day for Washington. The meeting was harmonious. Only the original lessees were present. None of the new purchasers were on hand. A dividend was declared, and other arrangements made to carry on the company in terms of the lease act. We have noticed the fact that all the old officers are re-elected. The suit that was instituted by Mr. C. H. Phinizy and others against the lessees was dismissed formally on Friday, on motion of plaintiff's counsel. The suit has been virtually ended some time, but it had to be formally dismissed before the new parties could participate in the dividends. The road is in a very prosperous condition. The business over it is steadily increasing. If private parties owned the road a double track would be provided to carry the freight.

Irish Affairs in Parliament.

The past week was a stormy one in St. ... hours of debate the ... the stream of talk ... by refusing to ... to entertain the ... revolutionary ... startling than ... ernment after... ecured. By less... ways at hand to ... eader the speaker with full control of ... house, so that any ... are may be put through ... vote, without adjournment and even without amendment. Free discussion is no longer the right of the commoner; it is now practically a privilege under the control of the ministerial leader.

The home-rulers had no expectation of defeating the coercion bills, but they doubtless hoped to increase the zeal and earnestness of their followers, and to compel the government to bring in its land bill before the coercion bills were disposed of. There can be no doubt about their success in the first particular. Ireland and Irishmen everywhere are now in the condition of a slumbering volcano, and the efforts of the leaders are directed towards the best and wisest use of this intense force. If the cabinet intends to meet this hidden force wholly with force; if the coming land bill is simply a measure to promote emigration, then indeed is the road to peace a long and weary one. Ireland can doubtless be subjugated by force, but Mr. Gladstone will disappoint the entire civilized world, outside of the rapacious landed lords, if he relies chiefly on force. If he pushes through the coercion bills, knowing that his land bill will fail or be essentially modified in the house of lords, he will strike, and deservedly so, snags that are all the more dangerous because of their hidden nature.

There can be but one remedy for the distress and discontent that prevail alike in Ireland and England—the landlords must go. France and Germany rid themselves of a like incubus long ago, and the tillers of the soil in those countries take as much interest in their welfare as the men in power. So it must be in the long run in Great Britain. If Mr. Gladstone lacks the courage—for that is all he does lack—to present the only possible remedy in a practicable and just form—just alike to landlord and tenant—the trouble must go on, the wretchedness of the people becoming worse and worse, and the ruling classes and even the throne itself more and more uneasy. Mr. Foster may inaugurate his reign of terror in Ireland, but when his success seems at its height, he will, if he looks under the surface of affairs, find that he and his successors are just at the first turn of a long and dangerous road that leads to peasant proprietorship.

Thomas Carlyle.

Mr. John Swinton, of the New York Sun, in his recently published sketches of foreign travel, drew a most pathetic picture of Thomas Carlyle tottering across a graveyard to visit the tomb of his wife. The telegrams inform us that Thomas Carlyle himself died yesterday morning at half-past eight o'clock, passing without a struggle beyond the great mystery which has so simple a solution. Thomas Carlyle was eighty-five years old on the 4th of last December. He has suffered his whole life long from chronic dyspepsia, and it has been the custom of the critics to refer to this as the cause of whatever was bitter, or grim, or obscure in his writings. This, they say, gave his style its peculiar tone, and colored his views.

When he was eighteen years old, Carlyle, who had just graduated at the university of Edinburgh, became a school-teacher at Kircaldy. He afterwards entered upon the study of divinity at Edinburgh. He decided, however, that this career would not suit him, and he became a tutor in a private family, mastering, in the meanwhile, the German language and literature. Returning once more to Edinburgh, he entered his chosen profession, and became, as he puts it, "a writer of books." He translated Legendre's geometry, to which he added an "Essay on Proportion," and wrote the "Life of Schiller." In 1823 he translated Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister." The period of his greatest mental activity was probably between 1826 and 1840. During this time he wrote the essays which are now included in his "Miscellanies," and among them are some that rank among the best in the language. "Sartor Resartus" was written in 1831, and for this Carlyle failed to find a publisher who would issue it in book form. It finally appeared in Fraser's Magazine. The work contains much that is curious and grotesque, but for lofty eloquence and humor of the higher sort, there are portions of it unsurpassed in the language.

In 1837, he wrote the history of the French revolution, a panoramic review rather than a history. His "Life of Frederick the Great" was completed in 1864. With all his persistent pessimism, which would become intolerable were it not relieved by his humor, which, though grim, is fresh and genuine, Carlyle will always occupy a place among the few who have directed the thought of their time. As an essayist, he will stand side by side with Macauley, and as a historian he will rank with the best, always barring the dyspeptic medium through which he views things. He died leaving no work undone—but in literature he will remain a grim, grotesque, but pathetically earnest and eloquent figure.

The Ponca Infamy.

A noted Indian, Red Cloud, after enjoying the hospitality of some of his white friends in the Black Hills, expressed the hope that if they did not meet on earth again, they might meet "in a land where white men ceased to be liars," and Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, who is familiar with the Indians, as well as with the manner in which they have been treated by the government, says that among them the very name of white man is a synonym for liar. This is a natural result of the policy which the government has adopted towards them, and which has been aggravated by the piano-performing Hessian, who, with a fatuousness unparalleled in any other civilized government, has been permitted to hold a responsible office in order to aid and protect the inventors of new methods of swindling, and torturing, and starving the Indians. The whole record of the attitude of the government is shameful to a degree, but it remained for Carl Schurz, under the administration of Mr. Hayes, to add the finishing touch. Perhaps this touch was necessary to arouse the manhood and humanity of the American people to the point of demanding that these unfortunate red men be treated honestly and justly.

The Ponca infamy is a typical case of the way the Indians have been dealt with by the government. The Poncas have made no hostile demonstrations against the whites for half a century. They are well versed in the business of agriculture, and they have devoted themselves to their little farms. Years ago, the Poncas went to live on the Niobrara river, in Dakota. In 1865, the United States, by treaty, ceded them the Ponca reservation, declaring that this was done for the purpose of "rewarding them for their constant fidelity to the government and the citizens thereof." The United States agreed to protect the Poncas in this reservation, which was but a small part of the lands they had before owned and occupied. In 1868, three years afterwards, the government made a grant of land to the Sioux. This grant, which was a large one, either intentionally or through criminal carelessness (probably the former) included the small Ponca reservation. The Poncas were in ignorance of this gross piece of robbery, and they continued to live quietly on their reservation undisturbed by the Sioux. After awhile, efforts were made to get them to remove to Nebraska, and occupy the same reservation with their kinsmen, the Omahas. They agreed to this in 1876, but the Indian appropriation bill of that year contained a clause providing for their removal to the Indian territory, conditional, however, upon their consent. The next year an agent of the government went on to get their consent. They refused, but, by intimidation, misrepresentation and downright lying, all of which has been completely exposed by special investigation, they were compelled to submit. When this movement began, the Poncas numbered seven hundred. They sacrificed all their improvements, their utensils and their household furniture, and were removed to the Indian territory. No preparations had been made for them. They were simply carted hundreds of miles and left in a wilderness without money, tools or any of the comforts they had left behind, and with no method of appealing to the government save through the knaves and robbers that had been appointed by Schurz to carry out this infamous scheme of plunder. They had lived in the north, and the southern climate of the territory, together with their lack of the necessaries of life, caused the death in one year of one hundred and fifty-eight of the seven hundred. At this juncture, Standing Bear and his band, numbering about thirty, undertook to return to their old home, and they set out across the country afoot—a long, weary march—and subsisted by begging their way. They reached Nebraska in March, 1869, and there they were arrested as fugitives by General Crook, acting under orders from the Indian bureau of the interior department. An Omaha journalist, a Mr. Tibbles, became interested in their case and investigated it. He discovered that they had been received by their kinsmen, the Omahas, and, when arrested, were engaged in peacefully and industriously earning their living. This showing was duly made to the interior department, but the head of that plundering machine, closed his ears to every suggestion of justice and humanity, and General Crook was ordered to return them to the Indian territory where they could be more conveniently starved. At this juncture, two leading attorneys of Omaha sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Dundy, of the United States district court. When the case was heard the attorneys who had sued out the writ contended that the whole proceeding—the removal of the Poncas to the Indian territory, their detention there by force, and the attempt to return those who had escaped—was unlawful. The United States district attorney confined his argument to the assertion that the Indians were not persons under the law, and therefore not entitled to the protection of the writ of habeas corpus. Judge Dundy decided that Indians are persons under the law, and that the action of the Indian bureau in restraining the Indians of their liberty was in violation of the laws of the United States. The Poncas were discharged, and returned to their old home in Dakota, where they now are.

The discussion of this infamous treatment of the Poncas, and the dispute between the head Hessian of the interior department and the friends of the Indians induced Mr. Hayes to send a commission to find out the truth. This commission was composed of General Crook, General Miles, and Messrs. Stickney and Allen. They visited the Poncas and found that these unfortunate people had been the victims of the most outrageous wrongs. They found, moreover, that the consent of the Poncas to remain in the Indian territory had been wrung from them by the lying representations of Schurz's agents who told them that they could not get a good title to their old lands in Dakota. These commissioners have reported, and Schurz is now endeavoring to break its effect upon the public sentiment of the country by the same methods he has employed to deceive the Poncas. He will hesitate at no trick to accomplish this purpose. He has already, it would seem, retained a number of Washington correspondents in his interest, and a tremendous effort will be made to offset what ought to be the crushing effect of this disclosure of official infamy.

All this occurred under the philanthropic supervision of a republican administration. What do our republican friends propose to do about it?

IN his Augusta lecture, General Evans went deep into the bosom of human nature for a subject. It was "Piddling." This has been the chief drawback to the success of a vast majority of the citizens of the world since Adam and Eve begun to do odd jobs for a livelihood outside the garden of Eden. Atlanta ought to insist upon hearing this lecture. It will do us all good.

LOGAN is in an awful hurry to get General Grant out of public life. In this business Logan is supposed to be in partnership with the whole republican party.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is inclined to split hairs. If these hairs were his own, nobody would object, but they are not. The electoral count resolution, however, was a bristle of his own raising, and this he tried to break. But it refused to be broken.

IT is hinted that Carl Schurz's "mental reservations" in this Indian business contain several hundred more acres than the reservation which he and his understrappers stole from the Poncas.

GATH chats freely and familiarly about Lord Roscoe. Conkling evidently occupies a very large position on the map of North America, while Sprague is confined to a little fly-blow which is alluded to in current geographies as Rhode Island.

To Mr. Stewart L. Woodford—Dear Sir: Stump speeches in Louisiana don't help a man in New York state. We charge nothing for this. Yours truly

WE are beginning to feel right sweet. The 14th of Februrary is about to arrive.

SCHURZ boasts that the evidence in the Ponca case was taken down by his own stenographer. To this it should be added that the Ponca headmen at Washington were represented by Schurz's own interpreter. This shows that even a Hessian may be a humorist.

WHITTAKER refuses to lecture. Let that fact be put down to his credit.

WE know very well that Miss Sally Bernhardt is a fine actress, but we put the question squarely to the people of Cincinnati—can she play as well as the bunko men? Communications in reply to this should bear the Cincinnati post-mark, and should be written on one side of the sheet only.

SCHURZ has written a card about the Ponca infamy. As nobody believes anything Schurz says in regard to this business, he should lecture.

DAVID DAVIS proposes to build a hotel in Bloomington, Illinois. This is where the American statesman has the advantage of his English contemporary. While the latter is compelled to retire as a noble lord and keep up style the rest of his days, the former can build a hotel in a country town and sit in the bar room and drink grog with the boys just as free and as easy as you please. There is a good deal of fun in America when a man is familiar with the back entrance.

THE New Haven Register says the southern states will not cut their ice from the gulf of Mexico, because the water is too brackish. But this is not all. The water is also too wet.

MRS. LANGTRY'S husband cables a message to the people of America stating that his wife is not going on the stage. It is of no interest to anybody whether she does or not; but the position of soubrette would be made more congenial to a modest woman than to be talked about as "a professional" beauty.

IN pursuit of his duties as editor, Mr. Watterson, of the Courier-Journal, has gone to Utah.

IN GENERAL.

—The girl of the period wears the hat of her grandmother.

—"Not ded but gon ahed," is the inscription on a Deadwood tombstone.

—Nothing keeps a man from knowledge and wisdom like thinking he has both.

—With Stanley Matthews just now it is not linked sweetness, but it is long drawn out.

—Boston has established an "institute of heredity." Children who wish to be born into poor, but distinguished families, should apply early.

—The "Gladiator" played by Salvini is not Mr. Reed's piece, the property of McCullough, but from the pen of M. Gaumet, a French playwright.

—The Chicago Times speaks of Garfield as James I. He is James V. His predecessors were Madison, Monroe, Polk and Buchanan.—Cincinnati Commercial.

—The Bernhardt says that Mary Anderson cannot accomplish so much as an actress because she failed to get thoroughly trained for the stage.

—The autumn of next year is the time announced for the completion of the new Eddystone lighthouse. Its tower will be 179 feet in height.

—Some of the "toniest" young women in New York go about with their mouths half open because Bernhardt wears her mouth that way. Plump girls are out of fashion there.

—Mr. Gladstone has never shown a desire to wear a coronet. The premier is a man of considerable wealth. He owns more than 60,000 acres, for which his rental is 19 000 pounds.

—The introduction of American street cars into Rio Janeiro has produced a great change in the social and business life of the people. There are two kinds of cars—one for barefooted people, 5 cents; and one for those who wear shoes, 10 cents.

—Mrs. Barnwell Rhett, the widow of Senator Rhett, of South Carolina, has become an inmate of the Louise Home, kept up by Mr. Corcoran, at Washington, for the benefit of "southern gentlewomen who have been unfortunate."

—The English woman novelist who, in defiance of social and literary custom, signs her name Mrs. Henry Wood, instead of using her own feminine appellatives, is the eldest daughter of the late Thomas Price, head of one of the largest glove-making firms in Worcester.

—Bright Eyes, the Ponca girl, has made a conquest of Senator Hoar, who says of an address by her that it was eloquent, sensible, direct, and one of the most moving that I ever heard from human lips. She is well and thoroughly known to many ladies whom I know well, and she is a person whose accomplishments and character would, in my opinion, do honor to many of her sex, whatever their position in life.

—As anything in relation to Bernhardt is of interest just now, we copy from our esteemed contemporary in Stockholm, the following spicy item: Sarah Bernhardt var nyligen nara att blifva offer for en olyckshandelse. Da hon pa Globeteatern i Boston upptradde sasom Camille och i dodsscenen lag tillbakalutad pa en soffa, markte hon plotsligt att an stor och fung kamin, som stod bredvid, borjade vackla. Hon hade sinesnarvaro nog at springa up fran sin plats och strax derefter foll kaminen krossande s ... i sitt fall. Sdadespelet fortsattes dock utan afbrot.

"Drew the Wrong Lever."

This was what the pointsman said,
With both hands at his throbbing head;

"I drew the wrong lever standing here
And the danger signals stood at clear;

"But before I could draw it back again
On came the fast express, and then—

"Then came a roar and a crash that shook
This cabin-floor, but I could not look

"At the wreck for I knew the dead would peer
With strange dull eyes at their murderer here,"

"Drew the wrong lever?" "Yes, I say!
Go, tell my wife, and—take me away!"

That was what the pointsman said,
With both hands at his throbbing head.

O ye of this nineteenth century time,
Who hold low dividends as a crime,

Listen! So long as a twelve hours' strain
Rests like a load of lead on the brain,

With its ringing of bells and rolling of wheels,
Drawing of levers until one feels

The hands grow numb with a nervous touch,
And the handles shake and slip in the clutch,

So long will ye have pointsmen to say—
"Drew the wrong lever! take me away!"

—Alexander Anderson in Good Words.

Settling the South.

New York Evening Post.

Not even the savage winds of a severe winter fail to blow good to somebody. They may not please the ice vendors, but they charm the sellers of coal. The furrier exults over the cold that wrings many a groan from the pinched lips of the outdoor laborer. In a like manner, while the north grumbles, the south may in a sense rejoice. For immigration, if checked in the inclement season, still in a considerable tide rolls on; and it is to be expected that a larger share of the new comers who arrive to find the mercury at the freezing point should turn their steps southward than are inclined to do so at ordinary times.

Most European climates are gentle even at the worst of seasons as compared with our northern winters; and the bitterness of the present one must chill the hearts of immigrants now landing on our shores. The chief consideration among those of the working class which deters them from going south is the fear of meeting the competition of colored labor. There are, however, places where this disadvantage is but slight, if it exists in a practical shape at all.

To hardy Scotchmen or Scandinavians the southern states of America may be less inviting, but to those who come of the Latin races, and indeed for Englishmen who have left the gracious air of Devonshire, or other southern counties of Britain, tracts such as we have described present undoubted advantages.

The recent amazing increase of the southwest seems, like Aladdin's palace, almost to have sprung up in a night. It is hardly to be expected that the really desirable southern lands, the pick of the cotton states in health, fertility and ease of access, should long be purchasable for a song; and those whose eyes therefore are turned with earnestness in that direction will be discreet to let their feet follow as may be.

This applies not to immigrants alone. There are many native Americans of the northern and middle states who, for the sake of bettering their worldly condition and for that of a more genial climate, have long thought of settling in the south, but for various reasons have hesitated. Some have dreaded bad treatment, others have feared that, like Martin Chuzzlewit, they might chance on another "Eden," while still more perhaps have shrunk from exiling themselves from their familiar churches and schools. But we are assured that, at least in some quarters, the first of these drawbacks is not to be apprehended; the second risk can always be obviated by that thoroughness of previous inquiry and examination which would have been fatal to the intended humors and warnings of Dickens's story; and of the third objection it may be said that if people enough go to a given locality, the objection will speedily be disposed of.

A leaven of native Americans is always desirable in the formation in this country of fresh colonists, and this is now especially to be wished in the planting of new colonies at the south. Such a leaven, besides being of use by way of guiding or encouraging the utter strangers, will, it may be hoped, tend to draw together and weld in friendly concord lately alienated feelings and interests, while lending a needed impulse to local development and prosperity.

Memphis Appeal.

No one familiar with the south, with its people, with its soil, climate and commerce, has failed to note on every hand evidences of increasing wealth. The recovery was slow, because the devastation of war was terrific. The upbuilding of the south had to begin from the very foundations. Barns, dwellings and fences had to be rebuilt; exhausted soil had to be enriched; farming tools and machinery had to be obtained, and stock of all kinds had to be purchased. This work was done silently, but it was done well. To-day the south is richer in all things necessary to great production than it has been at any time before in all its history. There is much yet to be done, but what under adverse circumstances has been accomplished insures years of continued prosperity for the southern states. Especially noticeable has been the rapid growth of southern manufacturing enterprises. This has come about in the natural order of things, and it is a strong, healthful growth. The south makes first what it needs most and can save most in making, and labor and capital have not been diverted from their legitimate channels into artificial ones by the protective tariff. As the south has to compete with a subsidized New England, it has virtually no protection. The tariff injures it in every way, enhancing the cost of living, of new machinery, and secures to us no compensative advantages. The south should now see that the tariff is reduced to a revenue basis.

The Constitution Away from Home.

Leadville, Col., Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is one of the great opinion-making powers of the south. Its catholicity in all political matters, its width of range and breadth of liberal toleration, should commend it to all right thinking, honest men, even in the north. Its counsels are always wise, and its words are words of cheer for the rapidly reviving nationalism of its section.

Dalton Headlight.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION progresses more rapidly than any other southern journal, and is becoming more metropolitan in its conduct and tenor every day, discarding those provincial characteristics so general in southern journalism. This signifies that it is becoming financially independent of local influences, and in the future may wield an influence of its own. This condition signifies success, which we are glad no note.

Bainbridge Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is a marvel of newspaper ability and enterprise. It is not eclipsed by any paper south—it takes the lead. We expect there is more money spent on THE CONSTITUTION than any other southern daily. Brains and talent it will have at any cost and for this reason its circulation is not circumscribed to local limits. We will venture the assertion that Atlanta is the smallest city in the United States to have so magnificent a daily newspaper.

A Permanent Settlement.

Baltimore Gazette.

In the senate on Wednesday, Mr. Hill, of Georgia, very aptly likened the democratic method of counting the electoral vote to a pontoon bridge, and hoped that before 1885 the difficulty would be bridged by a permanent and enduring structure. Mr. Blaine thinks he is the gentleman who can suggest the architects to erect that structure and next session proposes to do so. He would create a committee, composed of two democrats and two republicans, with the independent party—Senator Davis, of Illinois—as chairman, to consider the whole subject and agree upon some measure by which the electoral vote may hereafter be counted. This looks like a fair proposition. The question is not a party one, and ought to be forever settled within the next four years.

The New South.

Greensboro Home Journal.

We suppose by new south is meant that we are to imbibe new ideas and feelings and adopt new industries and habits, suited to the new order of things and the changed circumstances and relations of our people, white and colored. This good work we think of necessity, is steadily going on. Its accomplishment must obviously be slow. It is no light task to rid ourselves of old feelings, prejudices and habits; some of which are very properly held sacred, and should not be hastily discarded. The next generation will hardly be fully educated and trained to meet adequately the labors and high responsibilities of our changed condition.

Good for a Day or Two.

New York Tribune.

The preponderance of newspaper guess work points to a cabinet made up as follows: Secretary of state, James G Blaine, of Maine; secretary of the treasury, James F. Wilson or William B. Allison, of Iowa; secretary of the interior, Francis A Walker, of Connecticut; secretary of war, unknown and hardly mentioned, probably an Indiana man; secretary of the navy, Glenni W Scofield or some other Pennsylvania man; postmaster-general, Thomas L. James, of New York; attorney general, Robert Lincoln, of Illinois. This cabinet is well enough put together to last a day or two.

Toleration at the South.

Boston Herald.

We of New England need only recur to our own early history to be reminded that toleration is a plant of slow growth. But that it exists in even partial measure at the south is a great gain. To have reduced intolerance from a positive to a negative state, in so short a time, presages its early and complete extirpation. We at the north have expected too much, and have not enough to put ourselves in their places.

Reckoning Badly.

Augusta Chronicle.

The republican papers are counting Senator Joseph E. Brown as an independent with Mahone and David Davis. We are of the opinion that their judgment is bad. They will find Senator Brown among the organized democrats in every party measure, when the new senate meets if we are not very much mistaken. If they expect support from him they are counting without their host.

Some Consolation After All.

Springfield Republican.

Camden, the new senator from West Virginia, is the richest man in his state. This is not one of the constitutional qualifications, but it is coming to be one of the provisions of the unwritten party law. Still, the safest place to put a very rich man if he is going to dabble in law-making at all, is in the legislature. It is altogether better to have rich men there than in the lobby, men being as they are.

It's the Climate.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Only the other day a grown-up man in Georgia married an eight-year old child and now we hear of a Texas boy eighteen years of age eloping with a girl of twelve. It's all in the climate, we presume, but it is strange that Cupid is able to carry on so much business in the south after all the cold weather that has visited that section this year.

The Democratic Leaders.

New York Tribune.

For six years the democrats have controlled the house of representatives. During that time they have had three leaders. The first was General Devilt y, the second was General Incompetency, and the last, under whom they are now serving, is General Debility.

What the South Thinks.

Philadelphia Press.

There is a sort of an impression down south that Joe Brown, of Georgia, will be the next president of the United States.

Modesty in the Winter Time.

Pike County News.

Atlanta wants to be a "port of entry," and by next summer she will want the capital moved from Washington to that point.

Two Lovers.

BY GEORGE ELIOT.

Two lovers by a moss-grown spring;
They leaned soft cheeks together there,
Mingled the dark and sunny hair,
And heard the wooing thrushes sing,
O budding time!
O love's blest prime!

Two wedded from the portal stept;
The bells made happy carolings,
The air was soft as fanning wings,
While petals on the pathway swept
O pure-eyed bride!
O tender bride!

Two faces o'er a cradle bent;
Two hands above the head were locked;
These pressed each other while they rocked;
These watched a life that love had sent!
O solemn hour!
O hidden power!

Two parents by the evening fire;
The red light fell about their knees,
On heads that rose by slow degrees
Like buds upon the lily spire.
O patient life!
O tender strife!

The two still sat together there;
The red light shown about their knees,
But all the heads by slow degrees
Had gone and left the lonely pair.
O voyage fast!
O vanished past!

The red light shone about the floor
And made the space between them wide;
They drew their chairs up side by side,
Their pale cheeks joined, and said "Once More!"
O memories!
O past that is!

—A clear head and quiet action must be possessed for steady and successful effort; but who can have such while suffering from cold? Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and procure immediate relief.

—Leavitt's opera company, the largest burlesque party ever brought over from England, has been disbanded at Milwaukee. The manager lost $30,000 in the enterprise. The trouble seems to have arisen from the use of London made burlesques, which had no point to American audiences.

—That even the form of trial by jury is not perfectly free from prejudice, is believed by some. But in our section, St. Jacobs Oil has been tried by that great jury—the public—and been judged the infallible cure for Rheumatism and all painful diseases.

—Sophie, the good and generous queen of Sweden, is now staying at an English watering place under her traveling name of countess of Haga. She has for the past six years suffered from paralysis, which deprived her of the power of voluntary movement. She tried all the spas and famous doctors on the continent, but found no relief until she happened to hear of a Dutch physician who had a remarkable power in the treatment of paralytics and had restored more than 5,000 patients. So to Amsterdam Queen Sophie went, in such a weak state that it was almost doubted whether she would survive the voyage. The wonderful doctor was summoned, and at the end of five weeks the queen was able to walk. In order to complete her cure she remained two months longer in Amsterdam, and devoted her time largely as is her practice in her own home, to visiting the schools, the hospitals and the asylums in all of which she left substantial tokens of her gratitude at her own recovery.

In Great Trouble.

You have Headache, Dyspepsia, Rheumatic Pains, Kidney, Stomach, Bowel Complaints, Fever, Sour Belching, Vomiting, Ague, Nervous, Gloomy Feelings, Night Coughs and Debility. Take no medicines. Use Dr. Flagg's Liver and Stomach Pad and be cured. feb6 d&w1w

—The fine cellar of the late Mr. Ellice, M. P., was sold at Edinburgh the other day the wines having been brought from Invergarry house. The famous "Talisker" whisky of 1851, nine years in cask, fetched the astonishing price of £14 a dozen, and Ben Nevis whisky of 1850, nine years in cask, £10 10s. a dozen.

The Supremacy in flavor of Hub Punch with hot or ice water, milk, etc., is a fact generally admitted by connoisseurs. Taken hot it will dissipate chills and colds. Sold by all grocers, wine merchants and druggists at $1 25 a bottle.

—Wagner has committed a new opera "Parsifal." His distinguished friend, the king of Bavaria, has ordered the opera to be given for himself alone—a performance in an empty house, as it is his habit to order—and for this unusual pleasure he offers the sum of 300,000 marks, after which the public may be admitted.

What Eminent Physicians Say.

Colden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF is particularly useful in DIPHTHERIA, AGUE, MALARIAL, TYPHOID FEVER, DEBILITY, and every depressing disease. We have prescribed it with excellent success. J. H. Leslie, M. D.; G. P. Copp, M. D., S. B. Parsons, M. D., all of St. Louis. DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, Atlanta.
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—"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by this son of York." Now the summer is made a winter of discontent for York. The earl of Hardwick, head of the house of York, has become a bankrupt with liabilities set at $1,200,000. He ought now to be termed the earl of hardup.

Why will You Die?

Or suffer, or lie sick in bed for days, simply because you neglect to be warned of impending danger by your Headaches, gloomy despondent feelings and sallow complexion. Live, be well and be cheerful by taking H. H. P. 109 aug9 d1y

—The queen of Sweden, traveling incognita from Flushing, in the Zeeland company's steamship Princess Elizabeth, to London, has reached Bournemouth, England, a fashionable resort for bathing, where she expects to spend the remainder of the winter for the benefit of her health.

—Manhoods's vigor is lost when the body is wasted by dyspepsia, sick headache or liver complaint. For this pitiable condition Tutt's pills are a specific. The vigor and elasticity of youth, and buoyancy of spirits, will follow their use. They give pure blood and solid flesh.

—Second-crop ice, eighteen inches in thickness and free from snow, is being cut from the Connecticut river, opposite Hartford. Third crop ice is nine inches thick, and the great mass of the ice covering the river has an average thickness of thirty inches. Six-inch ice is shown which has formed in three days.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped at once. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsam, but **act directly on the inflamed parts,** allaying irritation, give relief to **Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers and Public Speakers** are subject to. Sold at 25 cts a box every where.
699 jan30—d&w3m bot col fol pure rd mat

—The severity of the winter has had a particularly distressing effect upon romadic professionals, and many have been compelled to throw up engagements on account of sickness caused by ill-heated theaters and halls. Three leading lady stars at present lying ill in New York, Ada Cavendish, Maud Granger and Agnes Leonard, and any number of subordinate people have succumbed to the effects of colds engendered from this cause, and returned to their various homes.

Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic.

"As a counteractant to debilitating influences (lassitude, nervous depression, debility, malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaints, heart affections, dropsical troubles, derangements of the stomach and bowels) it is invaluable," says Professor F. W. Hunt, M.D., Honorary Member Imperial Medical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, etc. All who are run down and debilitated should take it. Beware of imitations.
fed4—d1w fri sun wed &wkylw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEMON ELIXIR!

Its Wonderful Effects on the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood.

A pleasant Lemon drink that positively cures all Billiousness, Constipation, Headache, Malarial Indigestion, Irregular Action of the Heart, Impure Blood, Dizziness, Colds, Loss of Appetite, Fever, Chills, Blotches, Pimples, Pains in the Back or Kidney disease, the first great causes of all fatal diseases. For sale by Druggists at 50c half pint bottle. Prepared by H. MOZLEY, M. D., Druggist, St. Louis, Mo., and 98 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

I carry the largest Fresh Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet Goods in Atlanta, and sell every article 25 to 50 per cent less than regular city prices. Prescriptions prepared at same reduced prices.

DR. MOZLEY treats all classes of diseases, and charges patients only for medicines used in their treatment. No fee charged in any case. Call or write.
9 feb6—dif top col nx rd mat 2dp

A Pure and Effective Hair dressing. Cocoaine a compound of Cocoanut Oil, beautified the hair and is sure to allay all itching and irritation of the scalp.

THE superiority of **Burnett's Flavoring Extracts** consists in their perfect purity and strength.

—There is "Boycotting" in Scotland also. An ex-innkeeper has been driven out of a village, the inhabitants being forbidden to have any dealings with him in his present capacity of bailiff, because some years since he offended the duke of Buccleuch's agents by charging the tory candidate for the county what they thought too much for the use of conveyances on a polling day.

Lieutenant S. M. Symonds, U. S. N., says: "By the use of Liebig Co's Arnicated Extract of Witch Hazel I cured myself of a severe and chronic catarrh." Beware of cheap, worthless imitations. Also cures Piles, Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Sold in fifty cents and dollar sizes.
feb4—d1w fri sun wed &wky1w

—Business circles in Russia are in a very depressed condition, and many bankruptcies are imminent. This is probable due to the continued excitement regarding nihilist plots. The country is in a truly deplorable condition, and unless radical changes are effected there must come revolutionary action. In that case there is little doubt but that the czar and his newly made wife will have to quit the country.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE For Seasickness.

PROF. ADOLPH OTT, said: "In the plurality of cases I saw the violent symptoms yield, which characterize that disease, and give way to a healthy action of the functions impaired."

—The ghost of Vasquez, the Mexican bandit, is said to haunt cell No. 1 of the San Jose jail, and the prison authorities play upon the terror of offenders in order to enforce discipline. The other day a young man who had been sentenced to the chain-gang refused to work on the streets but after one night's confinement in cell No. 1 he was glad to accede to any demand. He claimed to have had a terrible midnight experience with the dead brigand.

A Single Stone from a running brook slew the giant Goliath, and millions of noble men since that time have died from a single stone in the bladder, which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure would have dissolved and carried away.
feb1 d2w sun,wed&fri&w2w 3dp

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.
218 oct10—d6m sun wed fri &wky6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mardi Gras Carnival OF 1881, AT NEW ORLEANS,

February 22d, to March 4th.

Which Promises to Eclipse in Grandeur and Magnificence any Former Display.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1881.—Grand Military Display in honor of WASHINGTON'S birthday, military from various states participating, including the Charlestown Cadets; Lancers, of Boston, and the 71st Regiment New York S. N. G.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1881.—Grand Illuminated Street Pageant of the Knights of Momus.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1881.—Arrival and reception of His Majesty, REX.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1881.

MARDI GRAS.

Magnificent Imperial Day Pageant of His Majesty, the King of the Carnival, Phorty Phunny Phellows, the King's Own, and many other kindred organizations.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1881.—Gorgeous Illuminated Street Pageant of the world-famous Mistick Krewe of Comus.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.—Imposing and elegant parade of the New Orleans fire department, unsurpassed by any similar display ever witnessed in this country.

Six brilliant street pageants, with numerous balls and other social gatherings, making a round of refined and elegant attractions heretofore unequaled by any city in America.

ROUND TRIP EXCURSION TICKETS ATLANTA TO NEW ORLEANS AND RETURN,

$19.85.

Sale of tickets will commence at General Passenger Depot, February 20th, and continue until 27th, good to return until March 10th.

Leave Atlanta, 1:10 p m., arrive New Orleans, 10:2 a.m.

Leave Atlanta, 12:15 a.m., arrive New Orleans, 9:42 p. m.

A. J. ORME, Gen'l Passenger Agent, A. & W. P. R. R.
88 feb6—d1t

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, February 4th, 1881.—A. J. Tabb has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Y. A. Murdock, deceased:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
feb5—d1sw4w

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, W. H. PARKER, OF RALEIGH, N. C., having been unjustly accused of robbing a friend of mine, Alexander Mauuty, having unjustly been punished and honorably acquitted by the Court of Fulton county, I am happy to subscribe myself and free from blame or stain.

W H PARKER.
91 feb6—d1t

Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line R'y.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, PASSENGER trains will run as follows:

LEAVE ATLANTA.

No. 43—Day Passenger	4:00 a.m
No. 47—Night Passenger	3:00 p m
No. 49—Fast Mail	6:00 p.m

ARRIVE ATLANTA.

No. 42—Day Passenger	12:35 night
No. 48—Night Passenger	12:40 day
No. 50—Fast Mail	11:30 a.m

W. J. HOUSTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

EXTRAORDINARY and IMPORTANT

SALE

Of a very valuable and attractive collection of

MODERN

OIL PAINTINGS!

The Importation of Messrs. Delhaes & Grossman dealers in Fine Arts, of Vienna, Austria.

WE HAVE RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM THE above house, an invoice of Paintings, including a very choice selection of French, Swiss, Austrian, Belgian, and Italian Landscapes; also Genre Paintings, Cattle Pieces, and some very valuable Historical Paintings, which we are instructed to sell at Auction, commencing Wednesday, 9th February, at 3 p.m and 7 p.m., and the following day at the same hours, at 21 Marietta street, until all are disposed of. These paintings are of a very different character from any which have been imported into this city heretofore and we assure the public that these pictures will be found richly to repay a most careful inspection by all interested in works of art.

They will be placed on free exhibition on Tuesday Morning, February 8.

Every one is invited to visit the salesroom, whether intending to purchase or not.

Seats will be provided for Ladies.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, 7th February.

D. P. ELLIS & CO., Auctioneers, 21 Marietta Street.
1?0 feb6—2t

Notice to Passengers.

OFFICE ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD CO., ATLANTA, February 5, 1881.

The Local Sleeping Car

Running on the Night Train between

ATLANTA and MONTGOMERY

will, from this date, be placed in the General Passenger Depot at 9:00 o'clock p. m., thus giving passengers the benefit of a

FULL NIGHT'S REST.

Tickets can be purchased at the General Ticket office until 9:00 o'clock p. m. or from 11:00 until 12:00 p. m.

A. J. ORME, General Passenger Agent.
110 feb5 d1t

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House!

7 { MONDAY AND TUESDAY, —FEBRUARY— Tuesday 3 o'clock Matinee. } 8

A THEATRICAL CIRCUS!

The Feats of the Arena Reproduced

By the Artists comprising TONY DENIER'S (Late Fox & Denier's)

Humpty-Dumpty PANTOMIME COMPANY.

The Greatest of Clowns,

GEO. H. ADAMS.

The Living Automatons!
The Performing Donkey!
The Irish Comedians!
The Brilliant Harlequinade!
The Musical Specialties!
The Comic Ventriloquist!
The German Wonder!

We Hold the Championship and Defy all Competition.

Prices as usual. Reserved seats on sale at Phillips & Crew's Music Store. feb3—d5t

Friday and Saturday, } Feb. 11th & 12th.

THE INCOMPARABLE AND ONLY

LOTTA

Supported by her own superb Comedy Company.

FRIDAY NIGHT,

MUSETTE,

—OR—

LITTLE BRIGHT EYES!

Marsden's Beautiful Play.

SATURDAY NIGHT,

ZIP!

—OR—

Point Lynde Lighted!

Admission as usual. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Phillips & Crew's Music Store.
181 feb6—d5t sun wed thur fri sat

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

Take Notice.

All correspondence should be with M. A. Dauphin as below. IN ALL CASES the TICKETS themselves are sent, and NEVER circulars offering certificates, or anything else instead. Any one proposing to offer anything else by circular or otherwise on his own behalf or that of the Company, is a SWINDLER.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1881—129th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879 with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, at No. 319 Broadway, New York

Or P. O. Box 184, Atlanta, Georgia.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
285 jan 2—d&wkttfebs top col nx rd mat

A DELICIOUS DRINK For Use in Families, Hotels, Clubs, Parties, Etc.

HUB PUNCH.

Boston: C. H. GRAVES & SONS.

The "Hub Punch" has lately been introduced, and meets with marked popular favor.

It is Warranted to Contain only the Best of Liquors, United with Choice Fruit Juices and Granulated Sugar.

It is ready on opening, and will be found an agreeable addition to the choice things which undeniably enlarge the pleasures of life and encourage good fellowship and good nature if rightly enjoyed.

GOOD AT ALL TIMES

Just the Thing to Keep in Wine Cellars. Sideboards not Complete Without Hub Punch. It can be used Clear or with Fresh Milk, Ice, Soda, or Hot Water, Lemonade, or with Fine Ice, to Suit the Taste.

Sold by leading Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels and Druggists everywhere.
jan12—d6m wed fri sun nx rd mat &w6m

Just Received

—FROM—

Sheriff's Sale!

100 Reversible Overcoats at $13.50, worth $18.00.

50 at $16.00, worth $20.00.

The Biggest Bargains

IN ATLANTA AT

Cohen & Selig's.

dec10—dtf

CLOAKS & SUITS MANUFACTURERS OF JEFFRAS, SEELEY & Co. CINCINNATI. IMPORTERS OF MILLINERY.

REPRESENTED BY J. P. PETTY, Atlanta, Ga.
jan6—d6m wed fri

A Positive Cure

Without medicines,

Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies.

Patented Oct 16, 1876. One box.

No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less.
No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.

No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba, or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.

Price, $1.50. Sold by all Druggists, or mailed on receipt of price.

For further particulars send for circular.

P. O. Box 1533. J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John Street, New York.
jan5—d6m wed fri sun

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GEORGIA Stock and Fair Association will take place at the office of the Association February 9, 1881, at 9 o'clock a.m.

B. W. WRENN, Secretary.
33 jan16—dtild

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

POSTPONED Administrator's Sale

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE honorable the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, will be sold Tuesday February 8th, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the remainder of the stock of Groceries; also, two Mules, two Drays, two sets single dray Harness; together with all the store fixtures belonging to the estate of John R. Sims, deceased.

C. E. ROBINSON, Temporary Administrator.
132 feb6 d1t

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID FARM BALDWIN COUNTY, Ga., containing one hundred and (180) eighty acres. It lies on the tributaries of the Oconee river, six miles northeast of Milledgeville, and intersected by the M. and A. R. R. One hundred acres cleared; forty (40) acres cleared fine creek bottom, producing annually, without the aid of fertilizer, from 30 to 50 bushels of corn per acre. Eighty acres, more or less, virgin oak and hickory forest; abundantly supplied with water; two new tenantries, occupied by good and trusty tenants. The whole of the land is fresh, having been under cultivation only three or four years. Any one desiring one of the best small farms in middle Georgia can get a bargain in the above place. For further particulars inquire of Dr. A. F. Durham, Athens, or Gordon McComb, Sparta, Ga.
189 feb6—d1w

N. R. FOWLER .... Auctioneer

Executor's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF THE LAST WILL AND testament of Mrs. Jackey D. Norris, deceased, I will sell before the court house door in Atlanta, within the legal hours of sale, on Tuesday, March 1st, 1881, the whole of the real estate of said deceased for distribution, consisting of the following city lots, to wit:

One city lot on corner of Collins and Harris streets, Atlanta, being 93x96 feet, on which there is a frame wood building with six rooms; also, one city lot in Atlanta, fronting sixty (60) feet on south of Harris street and running back two hundred feet, being part of land lot No. fifty-one (51) of the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Terms—cash.

JOHN B. DANIEL, Executor.

Atlanta, Ga., January 29th, 1881.
742 jan30—d1aw4wk sun

ROCKDALE PAPER MILLS

ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE. THE whole or one-half, including 40 acres of land and water power belonging thereto, with all the tenement houses and Saw Mill attached, with 3 three hundred pound engines, 1 two hundred, 1 four-drinier machine, 72 wide. All the above in good working order and running, with plenty of water at all times; never drowned out; with about 18 feet clear-head driven by two turbine wheels 40 and 20; two miles from Conyers, on Georgia railroad. For further particulars address Rockdale Paper Mills, Ga.
jan21 d3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BUILDING LOT, ONE block from the City Hall, on McDonough street. Wm. A. Haygood, 69 East Alabama street (up stairs). 127 feb6—d3t sun wed fri

SET OF GA. REPORTS, NEW. A 700 ACRE farm on river near Hawkinsville, splendid land and possession at once. Also choice residence in Atlanta. Enquire at law office of S. B. Spencer. 103 feb6—1t

FOR SALE—GENTLE HORSE, HARNESS and spring wagon. Also furnished room to rent. Inquire No. 31 South Broad St. Wm. Rich. 109 feb6—1t

FOR SALE—A FINE DURHAM COW WITH twin Jersey heifer calves. Also two promising young cows with Jersey calves. T. G. Rawlins. 145 feb6—1t

SARAH BERNHARDT—DO YOU WISH TO see her on the 16th? If so call at 112 Whitehall street. Few reserved seats left with us to be sold. 143 feb—1t

ORANGE FARM, 7,000 TREES FOR SALE or exchange for Atlanta property. Frierson & Leak. 144 feb6—1t

FINE FARM AND MILLS, FLOUR, GRIST, and saw combined for sale or exchange for city property. Frierson & Leak, 33 Marietta St. 144 feb6—1t

FOR SALE—50 ROLLS BAGGING; 50 BAGS Pea Meal; 1,000 lbs feathers; 200 bags Corn Meal. Abbott & Bro., Alabama street. 148 feb6—1t

FOR SALE—A LOT OF BUGGIES, SPRING wagons, one horse wagon, phaetons, etc., at Booth's shop, No. 74 W. Peters street. Call at once before they are all sold. 104 feb6—1t

EDGEWOOD, KIRKWOOD AND DECATUR Residences, with small farms attached, for sale. Frierson & Leak. 144 feb6 d1t

FOR SALE—EIGHT ACRES OF GOOD, uncultivated, well timbered and well watered farming land, situated on Buckatawna Creek, in Clark county, Miss., near line of Alabama and Mobile and Ohio railroad, and within 100 miles of Mobile. Titles perfect. Will be sold low for cash; on time with good security, or exchanged for house painting or carpenter work. Apply to G. W. Leonard, Singer office, 42 Marietta street. 87 feb6—1t

DAIRY, FRUIT, VEGETABLE AND STOCK farms, from five acres up, near the city, for sale. Frierson & Leak. 144 feb6

FOR SALE—FOUR GOLD MINES IN RABUN and White counties, partially developed; two copper mines, very rich in ore; Etowah Manufacturing and Mining Co. property, rich in iron and manganese; 200 acres of best fire brick clay on railroad; also farms, water powers and other valuable property, at low figures. J. A. Ansley, Real Estate Agent, No. 8 Wall street. 102 feb6—1t

IMPROVED FARMS FROM 25 TO 500 ACRES near the city, in any portion of the county, for sale. Frierson & Leak. 144 feb6

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—ANY PARTY with a cash capital of $1,000 can buy an established retail grocery business, doing trade of $1,500 to $2 00 per month and capable of being increased to double that amount. Cheap rent, complete fixtures and good stand. Satisfactory reason for selling. Address Grocer, this office. 100 feb6—1w

FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM OF 15 ACRES, in good state of cultivation; new, well built 3 room house; 2 room tenant house, stable, barn, etc; half mile from city limits, on a good road; will sell 10 milch cows, mule, wagon, etc. The dairyman has splendid custom, well established. Will exchange for improved or unimproved city property. It is just ready to make money. G. W. Adair. 130 feb6—1t

HANDSOMEST, BEST IMPROVED 10 ACRES in Atlanta. The Harris Place, right at the upper end of Luckie's reet. For sale at half cost. See or address A. L. Harris or A. B. Culberson, Attorney, Atlanta, Ga. feb6 d1t

FOR SALE—A TASTY COTTAGE NEAR the street car line. Half cash and half time. Address W. Constitution office. feb6 d1t

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SMALL HOUSES and lots. Also, farms near the city. I. Y. Sawtell, Real Estate and Wild Land Agent, 50 Marietta street. 119 feb6 d1t

IF YOU SUFFER WITH RUPTURE AND want to be cured, go to J. W. Gurley, M. D., 67 Whitehall, who guarantees a cure. feb6—dt2 sun tues

SEVERAL NEAT, NEW, WELL LOCATED Cottages for sale. Call and see them. Frierson & Leak. 144 feb6 d1t

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST AND BEST built pony horse in the State (a family pet); only six years old and warranted perfectly sound, kind and true; good in buggy or under saddle; trots racks and lopes; good walker. Color black. Has four white feet, white nose and glass eyes. To be sold for no fault and only to a party who will guarantee the kindest of treatment. Price, Two Hundred Dollars. Needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Would exchange for stock in the Atlanta Loan and Building Association or a good city lot well located. Apply to or address G. W. Leonard, 42 Marietta street. 87 feb6 1t

SEVERAL FINE WATER POWER, MERchant and Custom Mills—3 near Atlanta, and several in North Georgia, with or without Farms, for sale. Frierson & Leak. 144 feb6 d1t

WE ARE SELLING CINCINNATI BUGGIES singly at $2.50, in lots at 41.50. Delivered free to any point within fifty miles of Atlanta. Curtis & Weitzell, 85 and 87 Peachtree street. 152 feb6 1t

FOR EXCHANGE—6 GOOD FARMS, 4 TO 5 miles south of the city, for property in city. Frierson & Leak. 144 feb6—d1t

FOR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL SPLENDID North Georgia farms, 200 to 900 acres, finely improved, for property in Atlanta. Call and see descriptions. Frierson & Leak. 144 feb6—d1t

PHÆTONS, BUGGIES AND DRAYS OF OUR own make, at prices that will astonish you. Call and examine our goods before purchasing. Curtis & Weitzell, 85 and 87 Peachtree street. 152 feb7—1t

I WILL CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE STOCK OF Hats and Furnishing Goods to make room for my extra large stock of spring piece goods. I am going out the Furnishing Goods business and will sell my stock cheaper than the same goods can be bought anywhere. Jerry Lynch. jan30—2t sun

LADIES AND MISSES' SPINAL BRACES AT Dr. Gurley's, 67 Whitehall. feb6—d2t sun tues

WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH OR ON THE installment plan the remainder of my city property and fifty acres adjoining Fair Ground, before returning to New York. Dr. J. H. Low, 31 West Mitchell street. dec26—d1t sun

JERRY LYNCH IS SELLING OUT HIS FURnishing Goods to make room for his immense stock of piece goods. jan30—2t sun

ONE HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHed retail business and $1,700 00 profit guaranteed by 1st of October. For particulars address E. B. C. 168 South Pryor street. feb4—d1w

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE—GO TO JERRY Lynch's and buy your Hats and Furnishing Goods at and below cost. jan30—2t sun

FOR SALE, ONE SPLENDID SECONDhand billiard table, good as new. For sale cheap by Julius Menko & Co., 20 Peachtree street. feb2 d5t

JERRY LYNCH IS SELLING OUT HIS FULL stock of Hats and Furnishing Goods at and below cost. jan30—2t sun

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND BOILERS AND Engines, one twenty-four, one eight horse power, Mill Stones with Hopper, Grain Elevator and other Machinery. Enquire at 31 S Broad St. at Wm Tidlebaum's. jan 30—dtf sun thur

I MEAN WHAT I SAY—AT AND BELOW cost. Call and secure a bargain in Hats and Furnishing Goods. Jerry Lynch. jan30—2t sun

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE STORY BRICK building on Broad street, in Rome Georgia, is offered for sale at a bargain. Building now paying an interest of ten per cent on $8,500. Apply for further particulars to S. P. Smith, Real Estate Agent, Rome, Georgia. feb2—d3t wed fri sun &w1t

FOR SALE—A 3-HORSE POWER STEAM Engine. Apply at 32 Broad street. jan26—d3t wed sun

FOR SALE—FOR NEXT TEN DAYS ONLY, Buggies—Cincinnati, to close out lot. Best grade. Top Buggy $60.00; Open Buggy $47.00; Harness, good, $9.50 and $10.50. Call soon. Only ten days. N. C. Spence, 45 and 47 Decatur street. jan28—dtf

TRUNKS.

TRUNKS AND VALISES—IF YOU WANT your trunk or valise repaired or covered, call at the Atlanta Trunk Factory, 92 Whitehall street. Lieberman & Kaufman. Trunks called for and delivered free of charge. feb6—dtf

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT A FIVE TO SIX ROOM cottage brick or frame, from March 1st. Address Box 244, postoffice. 116 feb6—1w

WANTED—STORE ROOM FOR 2,000 bureaus apply to Geo. Hinman, Atlanta Furniture Factory. 99 feb6 1t

$100 WILL BUY A SMALL, NEAT and good paying business. Can be run by lady or gentleman. Address "Business," this office. 134 feb6—1t

WANTED—TWO OR THREE COUPLES TO occupy rooms well furnished in a private family where there are no other boarders. Location central. Reference required and given. Address "Mrs.," Constitution office. 146 feb6—1t

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FOUR 5 ROOM house in good neighborhood and centrally located. Address Purchaser, Constitution office. 75 feb6—1t

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, BY A FIRST-class tenant, a neat dwelling conveniently located to center of business. Address "N. C.," Constitution office, stating terms. 80 feb6—1t

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND DO general housework for small family. Joel Hurt. 133 feb6—1t

WANTED—A LADY, TO TAKE ORDERS for Ladies Skirt Supporters and other goods of like character. Must have first-class references. Address, full name, etc., Skirt Supporter Co., Constitution office. 128 feb6—1t

WANTED A POSITION IN A DRUG Store as Prescription Clerk or Traveling Agent. References given and a good wholesale trade insured or no charge. Address Doctor, 58 Wheat street. 81 feb6 d1t

PARTIES HAVING VACANT LOTS FOR sale in the city would do well to call on me, as I have applications every day for building lots. I. Y. Sawtell, Real Estate and Wild Land Agent, 50 Marietta street. 119 feb6 d1t

WANTED—A NICE 5 OR 6 ROOM DWELLing by the year for a good paying tenant. Will pay in advance for the whole or half the year. I. Y. Sawtell, 50 Marietta street. 119 feb6 d1t

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS A "COPYist," by a young lady of facility and ability with the pen. Apply at 37 Whitehall street. 122 feb6 d1t

WANTED—TWO ROOMS FOR A SMALL family. Address, with particulars, L. O. N., Postoffice Lock Box 13. 96 feb6—d1t

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND LIGHT business wagon. Address C. E. B., this office. 95 feb6—d1t

WANTED—TWO ROOMS SUITABLE FOR house-keeping, as near as possible to First Methodist Church. B. C. D., this office. 94 feb6—d1t

IF YOU WANT THE BEST TRUSS EVER worn go to Dr. Gurley, 67 Whitehall street. feb6—d2t sun tues

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS IMMEDIATELY if you want your Roofs fixed up, as Bird & Haunson have got a lot of work to do outside of the city. We guarantee all our work. 50 Marietta street. 118 feb6—d1t

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT "King's Deodorized Kerosene Liniment" is the best remedy for Mumps. Get it at 60 Decatur street. 89 feb6 d1t

WANTED—EVERYBODY HAVING SEWING Machines needing repairs to bring them to the office of The Singer Manufacturing Company, 42 Marietta street, where will be found only first-class workmen and lower prices for repair work than can be obtained elsewhere. feb5—d3t

WANTED—A POSITION AS SUPERINTENdent of a cotton mill. Have had 28 years' experience; am at present in charge of a sheeting mill of 13,500 spindles. References furnished. Address J. M. Longee, Superintendent, Bozrah, Conn., New London Co. feb3 d8t

WANTED—$2,500 ON PROPERTY WORTH $10,000, in one mile of the city of Atlanta. I want the money for two years with the privilege of paying it back in 12 months. I want it to improve the property on which the money is borrowed, and will give 8 per cent. Address W. J. S., 73 Peachtree street. 711 jan30 dtf—sun wed

PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR SELL WILD Lands and Mining Interests, Farms or City property, call and see I. Y. Sawtell, Real Estate Agent, No. 50 Marietta street. 122 nov7—d&wtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS WITH good board. Address 100 Collins street. 112 feb6—1t

FOR RENT—ONE NICE, CLEAN FURNISHed room at 31 Grubb street. 111 feb6—1t

FOR RENT—ONE COMFORTABLY FURnished room. Apply at office of the Sunday Gazette. Price $5 a month. 97 feb6—1t

RENTS—RENTS—RENTS—I HAVE A VERY attractive rent list for Monday morning. Several new consignments. Call in. G. W. Adair. 137 feb6—1t

FOR RENT—3 ROOMS AT No. 20 EAST Peters street. 149 feb6—1t

FOR RENT—NICE, NEW, SIX ROOM COTtage, 62 Luckie street, with pantry, bath and dressing rooms, gas and water throughout on a large and very central lot. Frierson & Leak. 144 f t6

FOR RENT—NICE, NEW, 6-ROOM HOUSE, 93 Pulliam street with stables, etc, on fine acre lot. Frierson & Leak. 144 feb6

FOR RENT—EDGEWOOD RESIDENCE, SIX rooms, 20 acres good land, orchard, vineyard and good outhouses. Price low to careful tenant. Frierson & Leak. 144 feb6 d1t

I HAVE A No. 1 TENANT FOR A NEAT small furnished house near centre of city. Who has one? G. W. Adair. 117 feb6—1t

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OFFICE, SUITable for a physician. Call at 33½ Whitehall street. 91 feb6—1t

FOR RENT—A FINE PIANO IN GOOD TUNE and condition. Apply to 58 North Forsyth street. 124 feb6 d1t

FOR RENT—HALF OF A SIX ROOM dwelling, 20 E. Mitchell street. Good well water. 000 f 6—1t

FOR RENT—THREE ROOMS OF A DESIRable Cottage. Terms—day board for one lady. References given and required. Address H., 31 Cox street. 84 feb6 d2t

FOR RENT—TWO CONNECTING ROOMS IN brick house without children, 180 South Pryor street. 85 feb6—1t

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, at 64 McDonough. Board convenient. 82 feb6—1t

OFFICE ROOMS—I WILL RENT THREE rooms with fire-proof vaults, on second floor. Protected by iron window-shutters well ventilated. Formerly occupied by Judge Hillyer as law office. Apply at once. G. W. Adair. 117 feb6—1t

FOR RENT—FROM MARCH 1st, A COMfortable and conveniently located residence of eight rooms. W. P. Pattillo. feb5—dtf sat sun tues

FOR RENT—THE STORE ROOM No. 21 E. Alabama street, now occupied by the estate of John R. Sims, deceased. Apply to the undersigned or to Marshall J. Clarke. C. E. Robinson, Temporary Administrator. feb5—dtf

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE, No. 36 Forest avenue. Possession given 1st of March. Apply to Daniel & Marsh. feb4—d3t

RESIDENCE FOR RENT—I WILL RENT TO a good tenant an eight room residence, conveniently arranged, and only a short walk from the business part of the city. G. W. Adair. feb1—dtf sun tues

TO RENT—TO AN APPROVED TENANT the Cannon House, containing thirty-four rooms, situated on Marietta street between Peachtree and Broad, near the Capitol. All in good order. G. W. Adair. feb1—dtf sun tues

FOR RENT—THE LARGE AND BEAUTIful corner store with basement, under the Opera House, Marietta street. Address L. DeGive or Meister. 397jan16dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOES ADVERTISING PAY? SOME SAY yes, some say no, but all agree that Bennett does their printing in a satisfactory manner. 129 feb6—1t

O. I. C. —"RAZORINE" TAKES every man who shaves himself at a cost of 3 or 4 cents a year. No more dull razors. Taylor & Mobley's drug store. feb6—1t

WONDERFUL—SEE THE WILLOW BASket in front of Bird & Haunson's office, 50 Marietta street, standing full of water since last April, and satisfy yourselves whether Old Dominion Iron Paint will make Leaky Roofs tight. 118 feb6—d1t

DR. GURLEY'S "EUREKA CATARRH Cure," ever fails to cure the worst case. Send for circular of terms, etc. to J. W. Gurley, M. D., 67 Whitehall. feb6—d2t sun tues

ALL KINDS OF ROOFS REPAIRED AND Painted, Flues, Sky Lights, Valleys and Damp Walls made tight by Bird & Haunson. 118 feb6—d1t

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE—DR CUTTER COMmences teaching her system of applying electricity as a medical agent to all diseases, Monday, February 7, at 11 a.m., 70½ Whitehall street. 125 feb6—1t

DRIVE UP—NOW IS THE TIME TO WARM up your slow debtors and get your dues. Leave your claims at 35 Broad street, over Cummings's Exchange. 120 feb6 d1t

WILL THE PRESIDENT-ELECT CALL A southern man to the cabinet? For good work call at Bennett's Job printing office. 129 feb6—1t

REMOVAL—JACOB KRIES, THE VETERAN dyer, respectfully informs his many patrons that he has removed his dyeing establishment to No 7 West Peters street, where he has put in new machinery, and is now better prepared than ever to do first-class work. Don't forget your friend Jacob when you want to dye, at No 7 West Peters street. 147 feb6—sun tues

REMEMBER THAT BENNETT HAS THE fastest machinery known to the trade, and can work at lower prices than those who follow the "old plan." 129 feb6—1t

YELLOW WRAPPERS—EVERY BOTTLE "Hale's Cough Syrup," (Wild Cherry, Tar, Honey and Lemon) is in yellow wrappers. Price, 25 cents. 88 feb6 d1t

WRITE TO HENRY L. ATWATER, GENERal Southern Agent Milburn Wagon Co., Postoffice box 350, Atlanta, Ga., for prices to the trade on large or small lots. Milburn Farm and Spring Wagons. 59 dec—d4m sun wed fri

AUCTION SALES.

PEACHTREE STREET LOTS—THOSE BEAUTIFUL Peachtree street lots will be graded and plats posted this week. G. W. Adair. 117 feb6—1t

LYNCH PROPERTY—THE PLATS OF THE Lynch property will be posted this week. G. W. Adair. 117 feb6—1t

FOUND.

FOUND—GOLD LOCKET OR WATCH-Charm. By proving and paying for advertisement owner can have. Apply 153 Whitehall street. 121 feb6 d1t

BOARD.

BOARD AND LODGING—FRONT ROOM furnished or unfurnished, centrally located with board. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 245. 126 feb6—1t

BOARD—FINE ROOMS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished, with first class board. Day board moderate. 25 West Hunter street. 135 feb6 d1t

A COUPLE WITHOUT CHILDREN CAN find first class board, central, in private family, by addressing "Pryor Street," this office. 138 feb6 d1t

DAY BOARD AND ROOMS FOR FAMILIES and single gentlemen. Apply at Dr. Wilson's residence, 112 S Pryor st. Central and convenient. feb4—d1t fri sun

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura

SKIN REMEDIES

Cure Skin Diseases and Scalp Affections with Loss of Hair.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are marvels of curative power. Internally, the CUTICURA RESOLVENT cleanses the Liver and Kidneys, regulates the stomach and bowels, enriches and purifies the Blood of Scrofula, Scrofulous, Cancerous and Cancker Humor. Externally, CUTICURA, a Medical Jelly, removes all Scaly Crusts, heals Humors, Ulcers, Sores, Itching, Piles, and all Itching Affections of the Skin and scalp, with Loss of Hair and is admirably assisted in every case by that most softening, healing, and exquisite perfumed toilet, bath, and nursery Panative, the CUTICURA MEDICAL TOILET SOAP. Gentlemen say the CUTICURA MEDICAL SHAVING SOAP is worth its weight in gold.

PSORIASIS.

Nineteen Years of Suffering and Hundreds of Dollars for Medicine.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: I have been afflicted for nineteen years with Psoriasis, and have spent hundreds of dollars for doctors and stuff they call blood purifiers. Doctors did not know what to call my disease, would scratch nights until I scratched myself raw; then it would dry and form into scales, which would all be scratched off next night and room. I have been completely cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Most respectfully, THOMAS DELANY.

CONCORD ST., CUSTOM MILL, MEMPHIS, TENN., June 16, 1879.

RINGWORM HUMOR

Of Six Years' Duration Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—SIR: I have had a ringworm Humor, got at the barber's, for six years, which spread all over my ears, face and neck, and which itched and irritated me a good deal. I have used many remedies by advice of physicians without benefit. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have entirely cured me, taking every bit of humor off my face and leaving it as smooth as a dollar. I thank you kind for the help it has been to me. GEORGE W. BROWN, Mason. 40 MARSHALL ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29, 1879.

SALT RHEUM

For Nine Years Speedily Cured with the Cuticura Remedies.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: I have been troubled for nine years with Salt Rheum and have tried every patent medicine (I think) known to the trade; have also been attended by physicians, but with no more than a temporary relief. As I have tried everything it was no more than fair that I should try yours, which were as the last hope. Suffice it to say, after using the CUTICURA REMEDIES three months since I quit using your medicine, and am satisfied I am permanently cured. Your kind advice always prompts me to tender you my testimonial. Most truly yours, GEO. F. OWEN, Dealer in Fancy Goods and Organs. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., October, 1879.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

For Skin, Scalp and Blood Humors,

are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, 22 Frent street, Toronto, Ont., and 8 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents. CUTICURA MEDICATED SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents; in bars, for Barbers and large customers, 50 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS. They vitalize, strengthen and support. Weak and painful parts. They relieve Chronic Ailments of the Liver and Kidneys; absorb Poisons and thus prevent Fever and Ague, Malarial and Contagious Diseases, and when placed over the pit of the stomach, prevent Dyspepsia, Bilious Colic, Cramps and Pains. Price, 25 cents. 443 april—dly wed sun & wkly nx rd mat F

PATENT MEDICINES

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a POSITIVE Remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver, Kidney Troubles, Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the kidneys, liver and Urinary Organs. For Female Diseases, Monthly Menstruation, and during Pregnancy it has no equal. It restores the organs that make the blood, and hence is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease. For Diabetes, use Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For Sale by Druggists and all Dealers at $1 25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

febl—d2tm sun wed fri & wky xlu sp oct xlt rd m

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, Scrofulous Tabut, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitres, Consumption, Brown's chitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood, skin or scalp.

ROSADALIS CURES SCROFULA. ROSADALIS Cures Rheumatism. ROSADALIS Cures Syphilis. ROSADALIS Cures Malaria. ROSADALIS Cures Nervous Debility. ROSADALIS CURES ALL IMPURITIES. ROSADALIS

Has its ingredients published on every package. Show it to your Physician, and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. ROSADALIS is sold by all Druggists.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents. 600 march—dlyeow fri sun wed & wky eowly

MERCURY HAS MADE MORE CRIPPLES THAN ALL WARS COMBINED. BUT IS UNIVERSALLY USED FOR BILIOUSNESS H. H. P.

Being made from Roots and Herbs sound liver forest, Cures and

INVIGORATES

109 aug9—d3m

Just Behold and Read Attentively!

ALL THAT HAVE CANCERS IN ANY OF ITS forms, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tetter, (other diseases), and all impurities of the Blood, we cure. Father bought this Receipt from an eminent Irish Physician, cured Cancer on his face (left no scar). I cured: Cancers, Scrofula, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh. This Medicine is taken internally. Address (inclosing stamp) M. M. WILKES & CO., 119 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., or Ladiesage, Ga. 3d sunw—d1

WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & CO., 120 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars. 693 sep19—dly wed fri sun

TALK FROM BILL ARP.

In Which He Dilates upon Florida and Her People.

Written for The Constitution.

When I was young I got an idea that Florida was low, down in an impenetrable wilderness and the further south you went the deeper the mire and that all of the lower part of the peninsula was made up of swamps and lagoons and alligators and reptiles and some wild Indians thrown in. I never got over that notion until recently, for it never occurred to me that because the St. Johns river ran north the country was obliged to be higher at its source than down at its mouth. These people down here must have had the same impression, for they still talk of taking a trip down the country when they mean up it. It is true that the river is a slow moving stream and spreads out into lakes and covers immense areas of land with cypress swamps, but it is a long and crooked stream and the country around Sanford must be many feet higher than Jacksonville. Most of the country along the banks is an uninhabitable wilderness but ever and anon you come to bluff land from ten to twenty feet high and there you find comfortable homes and a few nice thriving towns like Palatka and Green Cove Springs and Orange City and Welaka, and you find first-class hotels built up with northern capital and they are crowded with northern tourists who don't mind paying four dollars a day if they are entertained in northern style. We poor southerners dont like that at all and when we can find a good Georgia boarding house we go there and fare well enough at half the price. I wish the Atlanta hotel men would establish branches down here and show these yankees how to keep a southern hotel. I've got nothing against the yankees at all, and am glad they are coming down to mix up with us, but somehow I dont feel at home where the landlord is a yankee and the waiters are imported and the yankee guests are all strutting around like they were somebody and we poor devils were nobody. I tell you what is a fact, they are going to capture all the best portions of this beautiful country. Already they have got a thousand dollars invested to where we have got ten. They are as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. They have come not by tensor hundreds, but by thousands. You find them everywhere, and they come with a pocket full of money. They use to come to winter a while and go back, but now they mean business. They are picking out the best locations and building beautiful residences and planting orange groves, and if our people dont hurry up there will be nothing left for them but second-class lands. I don't like this at all. I don't want our people to break up and come down here for good, but if I was an Atlanta nabob, I wouldn't let the sun go down without coming here and selecting a pleasant winter home for my family and starting an orange grove for fear a wife and children. It's the prettiest sight I ever saw. Transportation is easy and cheap and will soon be easier and cheaper. It is a more delightful trip to come here by the Cumberland route than going to Niagara. The steamboat trip up the St. Johns is worth all the money. The boats are comfortable and the officers kind and you soon get acquainted with the passengers, except the stuck up, or as Mrs. Arp would say, the uppity and bigoty, and you can enjoy yourself all the day long. If you wish to see the whole river by daylight take a boat for Palatka and there restover night and take a morning boat for Sanford. You needn't stop at St. Augustine unless you just want to throw away a ten dollar bill. Tocoi is the landing and St. Augustine is fifteen miles away. The beautiful city of Tocoi consists of one little house or board covered shanty and the road runs from there into St. Augustine, fifteen miles, through a barren waste, and William B. Astor, of New York, owns the road, and is so poor he has to charge a man two dollars, and fifty cents more to get to the hotel, and twenty-five cents for baggage, which, altogether, makes eighteen cents a mile, besides four dollars a day at the hotel, and all you get back is to see a few fine northern hotels, situate on twelve foot alleys, and an old fort and a cathedral 200 years old.

Sanford is the head of navigation on the St. Johns. It is a thriving little city, and is pushing improvements ahead rapidly. They have build a railroad to Orlando, the county seat of Orange county. Near Sanford lives a number of wealthy Georgians Mr. Marcellus Markham, a son of your townsman, took me to his house, and I perused his beautiful orange grove. He had just closed a trade selling them at fifteen dollars a thousand upon the trees. Judge Hayden has 2,200 trees, but he has not sold his crop. He showed me cabbages, well headed, and the heads a foot in diameter; said they would reach two foot in time, and he had seen one which measured twenty-seven inches through. We gathered ripe strawberries of fine size and flavor. He had sweet clover, and potatoes, and other vegetables in abundance. An orange grove near by attracted my attention, and the judge told me it contained 400 old trees upon five acres of ground, and last year the crop sold for $7,000, and had averaged $6,000 for a number of years. The expense of keeping it in good bearing did not exceed one hundred dollars a year. One tree was pointed out that generally bore 9,000 oranges, but I heard of trees that bore 12,000. Mrs. Markham and her children and Mrs. Hayden were the pictures of good health, but they would not admit that they liked Florida. They still had a longing for the old hills and homes of Georgia. They said they could not get servants and had to do their own work. Judge Hayden said he could live on potatoes and love and be happy, but his good wife wanted a cook through it. I asked a good old Roman mother how she liked Florida, and she replied it was a rich man's paradise and a poor man's curse; that she had to do her own work and when she wanted to visit a nabor it was a mile away, and the sand was too deep to walk in. Maitland is quite a Georgia settlement. It is on the line of the railroad from Sanford south. It is no town, but very extensive suburbs. The lakes abound everywhere, and you are never out of sight of one. Of course there are stores and blacksmith shops and saw mills, but they are scattered round promiscuous. No churches have been built at Maitland, but life is service every Sabbath and everybody goes, and a more refined and cultivated congregation rarely gather together. The settlement of this country is so recent that I thought may be I would be invited to a gander pulling, or a horse race, or a shooting match, but there are no such people there. Everything is law and order. Many eastern people live around Maitland. And have established beautiful residences costing from five to twenty thousand dollars. Within a circuit of five miles there are citizens of thirty-two states, and no idlers, for even the nabobs are busy improving their places. The first thing an immigrant does is to call on Major Marks at Orlando, who is the universal land agent, and has located and settled more people than any fifty men in the state. He is highly respected for his zeal and integrity, and what he does not know about Florida is not worth knowing. Before he lays a man down advises him, he has to know all about his peculiar history—his health and family and financial condition and business adaptation. To this way he makes them contented and prosperous. Altamonte is off the railroad about three miles west of Maitland. It too, is all suburbs. Grove after grove of orange trees meet the traveler's eye. I was informed that within an area of two miles square around Altamonte there were enough trees planted to produce 150 thousand boxes a year, and most of them would be in full bearing within five years. And so it is most everywhere you go. The whole country has the orange mania and it looks like the supply would soon exceed the demand, but these people do not seem to be afraid of it.

To sum it all up, I would not advise our people to break up and put all their eggs in this basket, but I would advise those who have a surplus to invest in a Florida winter home. Yours, BILL ARP.

—In this wise does a worthy Illinois contemporary bemoan: This is to certify that we have never tried St Jacobs Oil, and haven't the least idea whether it would do us good or not. Even so, ye Ledger people; but we know lots of people who have been cured by it, and such a jug ad thanksgiving as is daily rendered by the army of martyrs recovered from rheumatism and other painful diseases would be a revelation of pleasure to the favored ones of health.

—Lord Rosebery intends to build one of the most magnificent houses in London on the site which he has purchased near Albert Gate. The mansion will front the park, and command a splendid view of Rotten-Row and Ladies' Mile. There are to be five suites of reception rooms, and it probably will be one of the most princely houses in the metropolis.

More People Die

from diseased kidneys than of consumption, but not one fatal case in a thousand would occur if Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure was taken in time. By all means try it.

febl d2w sun wed & fri & w2w 24p

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets over Thirty Millions Dollars.

Surplus (as regards Policy-holders, $7,165,267.98.

Losses paid Cash on Adjustment without discount.

Office SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT, New Orleans.

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JULES F. ROUX ..... Assistant Secretary.
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W. H. DANIEL, Agent ..... SAVANNAH.
E. P. CLAYTON & CO., Agents ..... AUGUSTA.
YONGE & GRIMES, Agents ..... COLUMBUS.
HAMILTON YANCEY, Agent ..... ROME.
THOMAS & GRIFFITH, Agents ..... ATHENS.
Agents in other Principal Towns.

712 jan30—dly sun thurs & wkly ly

PATENT MEDICINES

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

—jan11—dly top col nx to or fol read mat

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with sallowness, redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

febl—dly tues thur sat sun nol nx rd mat

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—PROF. HERMAN'S world-renowned Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far superior to anything yet discovered for killing Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Slight and Insects on Plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, etc., etc.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack Plants.

Sold in Packets, at 25 cents per Packet; or six Packets for $1.25.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread everywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to man or dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.

Manufactory:—Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Prof. Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.

Sole Agents for Georgia, PERKERSTON, PULLUM & CO., Atlanta, Ga. nov9 dly

To Bagging Manufacturers!

THE ENTIRE MACHINERY OF ONE OF THE most complete mills in the United States engaged in the manufacture of jute bagging, is now offered for sale.

This mill is now making 130 rolls a day (of ten hours), at the minimum of expense. To those wishing to engage in the manufacture of bagging, or to extend their present facilities, a rare opportunity is offered.

Good reasons for selling will be given to those really wishing to purchase. Address, NEVINS & CO., Boston, or F. E. CLARKE, Pemberton Co., Lawrence, Mass. jan28—d2w

CASH PAID FOR BEESWAX. W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., Boston, Mass. decl0—dly fri sun wed

Cabinet Making.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: A large class of industrious very wise, busy bodies have been for weeks engaged in cabinet making for President-elect Garfield. Mr. Blaine has been for several weeks apparently, by report, the certain head of the state department under the new administration. But now the latest, and also the most authentic reports allege that not a single member of the new cabinet has been yet selected upon. In the meantime General Garfield is consulting the leading men of the party and not telling anybody what he will do. When he gets ready he will make his own selections of constitutional advisers, and we have no doubt but the selections will all be good ones. While the selections for the new cabinet are still under advisement, we will take the liberty to suggest a name, the possessor of which we regard as a suitable person for a cabinet position. The southern republicans are clearly entitled to a representative in the new cabinet, and in looking through the ranks of southern republicans, we find in the person of ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock, of Georgia, just the man to be put in charge of the department of the interior. He is an able, energetic, intelligent, practical business man, well acquainted with the great business interests of the country—north and south. He also has a comprehensive understanding of the general current of political thought in all sections of the country—in short, an able, broad, full man, who would administer the interior department in a manner to command the attention and approbation of the whole country, and we trust the president-elect in selecting his constitutional advisers, will not overlook so worthy a representative of American manhood and republicanism as ex-Governor Bullock.

I copy the above from the Orleans, New York, American, and while I have nothing to do with the formation of a cabinet for General Garfield, I have no hesitation in saying that if he appoints any member of it from the south he should select a man who is truly representative—one who had character and standing with his before and during the war, and had the independence and courage to become fully identified with the infamous reconstruction policy which his party has enforced in the south. With the one exception of his political affiliation and views, Governor Bullock has the confidence, esteem and respect of our people. He has been a citizen of Georgia from his youth up. In fact, I believe he has never voted outside of this state. Until he yielded to the wiles of the radicals and accepted the office of governor at their hands he was largely and successfully interested in business pursuits commanding in the highest degree the respect and regard of the leading men of affairs in this state, especially so in Augusta, where he had resided until he came to our city to be inaugurated as governor. He was a leading man in the management and control of railroads, and resigned the presidency of the Macon and Augusta railroad when he entered the executive office of the state.

If he had a peaceful and prosperous career before, he certainly had a stormy one after entering upon his public duties, and the files of THE CONSTITUTION testify that you have never hesitated to criticise and condemn his public acts when occasion required.

By appointing to the judiciary such good men as Governor Brown, Judges Lochrane, McCay and Warner to the supreme bench, and Judges Hopkins, Wright, Robinson, Cole, Clark, Alexander, Twiggs, Gibson to the superior court bench he increased the hostility and denunciation of the radicals. When the democratic majority in the legislature exercised their undoubted right, at that time, to expel the negroes from that body, he brought down upon himself the condemnation of our people by petitioning congress to re-reconstruct the state and restore the expelled negroes to seats under bayonet rule.

The fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States grew out of this contest and was subsequently adopted, declaring affirmatively the right of a negro to hold office, and the south acquiesced.

We must do Governor Bullock the justice to say that in neither case was he turned from his purpose by public clamor, criticism or condemnation. Since he retired from public office he has entered into active business and was one of the capitalists who whom our own city is indebted for starting the big cotton factory. His character as a private gentleman or a business man has never been questioned or assailed, and freely accord to him all the fitness for the position of secretary of the interior that is claimed for him by the cabinet maker from whom I have quoted. If President Garfield desires to recognize southern republicans in making up his cabinet board by selecting a man who has been tried as by fire on all the distinctive issues of his party in the south, we commend to him our fellow-citizen, Ex Governor Bullock. CONSERVATIVE.

The Gate City National Bank

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Capital, $155,000.00.

Loans to Regular Customers, on satisfactory paper, at 8 per cent.

I. J. HILL, President | L. M. HILL, Vice Pres't | EWD. S. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.

jan6—d1f head fin col

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.

DO A GENERAL

Banking Business,

BUY and Sell Exchange, Receive Deposits and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, approved paper discounted.

jan26—d3m hd finan col under G C B

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, February 5, 1881

EXCHANGE—

Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	108@110	Macon City	98@100
Georgia 7s	109@111	Columbus City ..	82@85
Ga. 7s gold	114@116	Ga. R. R. 6s	104@105
Georgia 8s	112@114	Central R. R. 7s	113@115
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	116@118	W. & A. R.R. Leases: 10 per ct. income bonds	115@150
Atlanta 6s	100@102	Atl. Class A 2 to 5	73@75
Atlanta W Tr 7s	108@110	do. Class A small	73@75
Atlanta City 7s	105@106	do. Class B 5s	97@100
Atlanta City 8s	114@116	do. Class C 4	87@90
Atlanta 10s	114@116		
Augusta City 7s	113@118		
Augusta City 5s	88@90		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	114@116	South Wes R.R.	111@113
Central R. R.	110@112	Atlanta St. R. R.	105@107
A. & W. P. R. R.	121@123		

We quote long dates, short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 5.—11:00 a. m.—The stock market opened firm but without any important change in prices. Speculation was fairly active, but fluctuations were confined within a narrow range. Lake Erie and Western rose 2¼ per cent to 16 ¾; Northwest m 1¾ per cent to 128¾, and Lake Shore 1 per cent to 1 27¾. American Union declined 1 per cent to 80. Western Union rose ⅝ per cent, but subsequently fell off off 1 per cent.

NEW YORK, February 4—Noon—Stocks irregular. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.81¾; short $4.85. Governments quiet. State Bonds quiet.

Evening—Money 4@5. Exchange $4.81¾@$4.82. Government quiet, new fives 100⅝, four and a half per cents 112; four per cents 112⅝. State Bonds moderately active.

Stocks closed irregular and fluctuating.

N. Y. Central	146	Chicago & N. W.	128¾
Erie	47⅝	do. Preferred	140¾
Lake Shore	126⅝	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	47
Illinois Central	132	do. Preferred	86¾
N. C. & St. L.	70	Mem. & Char.	42
Lou. & Nash	85	Rock Island	135¾
Pitts'g F. W. & C.	129⅝	Western Union	114¾

BONDS—

Ala. Class A to 5	72	Ala. Class B 5s	96
do. Class A small	74	do. Class C 2 to 5	88

Sub-treasury balances: Gold $167,327; Currency ..... $ 214 892

LONDON, February 5.—noon—Consols—Money 98 7-16; account 98⅝; Erie 50½.

PARIS, February 5—2:30 p. m.—Rentes 84f. 57½c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, February 5, 1881

New York—The months opened weak at a considerable loss, and while the market remained steady throughout the day, the decline continued up to the close, thus placing quotations about 3 to 4 under the closing figures of yesterday. The months closed easy with strong downward inclination. The spot market opened quiet but toward noon the tone weakened and quotations were marked off ⅛c; middling 11 9-16c. Net receipts to-day 25,991 bales; exports 20,541 bales; stock 841,030 bales.

We give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

	OPENED.		CLOSED.
February	11.16@11.20	February	11.13@11.16
March	11.30@11.31	March	11.27@ —
April	11.51@11.52	April	11.43@ —
May	11.66@11.66	May	11.56@11.57
June	11.75@11.76	June	11.68@ —
July	11.86@11.87	July	11.78@ —
August	11.99@11.92	August	11.84@11.85
September	11.84@11.85	September	11.79@11.80
October	10.98@11.02	October	10.93@10.96

Closed easy; sales 120,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed flat. Spots — Uplands 6 7-16d; Orleans 6 9-16d; sales to-day 7,000 bales, of which 6,150 bales were American; receipts 26,000; American 25,500.

The local cotton market presents no particular change. The tone shows weakness, and, while we note no actual decline in prices, cotton moves slowly. Low grades are exceptionally dull, and the general inquiry is less active to-day. We omit our statements as no reports have been received. The futures market is fairly active and the exchange was well attended. At the close the following prices were quoted: Good middling 11⅛c; middling 10¾c; strict low middling 10⅜c; low middling 10⅛c; strict good ordinary 9¾c; ordinary 7⅝c; stains 7@9.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 5—noon—Cotton dull and easier; uplands 6 7-16; Orleans 6 9-16; receipts 33,000 bales; American 25,500; sales 7,000; speculation and export 500; futures uplands low middling clause February delivery 6 13-32; February and March delivery 6 13-32; March and April delivery 6 15-32; April and May delivery 6 9-16@6 17-32; May and June delivery 6 19-32; June and July delivery 6¾; July and August delivery 6 21-32; futures opened dull.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—2:00 p.m.—Sales of American 6,100; uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 6 9-16; futures closed flat.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11 9-16; middling Orleans 11 15-16; sales 104; net receipts 741; gross 3,918, consolidated: net receipts 28,991; exports to Great Britain 15,429; to France 2,259; to continent 1,920; to channel ports 943.

SAVANNAH, February 5—Cotton dull; middlins 11; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 2,622 bales; gross —; sales 400; stock 67,037.

CHARLESTON, February 5.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 2,030 bales; gross —; sales 1,500; stock 72,034.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, February 5, 1881

The following are the opening and closing quotations of wheat, clear rib sides and mess pork in Chicago to-day: Wheat—February opened 95¾; closed 96⅝; March opened 98¾; closed 97⅝; April opened 9 ¾ closed 97⅞. Clear rib sides—February opened and closed —; March opened 7.22½; closed 7.20; April opened 7.32½; closed 7.30. Mess Pork—February opened and closed —; March opened $14.12½; closed $14.20; April opened $14.40, closed $14.37½.

Flour and Grain.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Flour, southern weak; common to fair extra $5.10@$5.40; good to choice extra $5.20@$6.50. Wheat heavy and ½c lower, the extreme decline mainly on future with a limited export and fair speculative trading; ungraded red $1.09@$1.09, the latter for fancy. Corn dull, heavy and ½@¾c lower; ungraded 54½@60¾. Oats heavy and fully 5c lower: No. 3 43@44½. Hops in fair demand and steady; choice yearlings 14@20.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—Flour steady; triple extra $4.25@$4.40; choice to fancy $4.90@$5.50. Wheat opened lower with a panicky feeling but closed stronger; No. 2 red fall 99¾ cash; $1.00 February; 1 01⅛@$1.02⅛ March. Corn unsettled and lower 36⅞@37 cash, 37 February; 37⅞ March. Oats lower; 36⅞ cash; 36⅛@36¾ February.

CHICAGO, February 5.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring 96⅝@96¾ cash; 97⅝ March; 98 April. Corn dull and a shade lower; 36 cash; 36¾ March; 4 7½@41 May. Oats dull and a shade lower; 29@30 cash, 29@ 9½ March.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—Flour dull; fancy $5.10@$5.75; family $4.75@$4.90. Wheat strong; No. 2 red winter $1.08. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 41½. Oats easier; No 2 mixed 26⅞.

LOUISVILLE, February 5.—Flour quiet; A No. 1 $5.00@$5.25; extra $3.25@$3.50; choice to fancy $5.75@$6.75. Wheat quiet at 90@$1.00. Corn steady; No. 2 white 43¾. Oats quiet: No. 2 white 31½.

Provisions.

LOUISVILLE, February 5.—Pork steady at $7.50. Lard steady and in fair demand; prime steam 9¾. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 7¾; clear sides 7¾. Bacon in fair demand; clear ribs 8¾; clear sides 8¾. Sugar-cured hams 9¾@10.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Pork dull and nominally unchanged; old $14.50. Middles dull; long clears; short clear 8.35; long and short clear 8.15. Lard opened heavy and lower and closed firm, the decline recovered at 9.70@9.82½.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—Pork dull at $14.25. Lard dull and nominal at 9¾. Bulk meats lower; shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 7.15@7.25; clear sides 7.40@7.45. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 8; clear sides 8¼.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—Pork quiet at $14.50. Lard dull at 9.3. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 5; clear ribs 7.60. Bacon steady; shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 8.15; clear sides 8½.

CHICAGO, February 5.—Pork dull, weak and lower at $14.00@$14.25. Lard dull, weak and lower at 9.35. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4.70; short ribs 7.45; short clear 7.70.

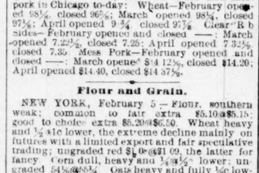
Landreth's & Buists' FINEST Cabbage and Extra Early Peas

FULL STOCK OF NEW CROP GARDEN, FIELD and FLOWER SEEDS by the million, for the million, at wholesale and retail. Don't delay. Come early. Order early. Bought early and bought cheap, and will sell cheap for cash. MARK W. JOHNSON & CO., 27 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. jan7—d&wkytm

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, February 5, 1881.—John Deneen has applied for exemption of realty, and, setting apart and valuation of homestead, out of the separate estate of his wife, Catherine Deneen, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 20th day of February, 1881, at my office at 10 o'clock a. m. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary. Printer's fee $2. 83 febl2—td sun

PARKINS & BRUCE, Architects and Superintendents, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawings furnished for Buildings of any description. After sixteen years experience will refer to our work throughout the South. feb6—dtf



RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

There is a well known principle in animal physiology that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened, then that organ is weak. There is a remedy in the reach of all, one that has stood the test for over half a century. Dr. Ricord's Vital Restorative has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris as an infallible specific for the above, contains no phosphorus, cantharides or other poison; is purely Vegetable, producing no reaction as permanent in effect; is a sugar-coated pill, and can be had of Lesseur & Co., 10 bis Richelieu, Paris, France, or of Dr. S. BROWN SIGESMOND, Proprietor. Address, 40 World Building, New York; none genuine without the signature of S. B. Sigesmond on side of each box; send for circulars; box of 100 pills, $3; of 400, $10. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sold by all Druggists.

CERTIFICATE;

Paris, July 18, 1879.—19 Rue de la Paix: Out of 349 patients treated 65 were cured within 30 days, 115 in six weeks, 150 between two and three months, 2 between five and six months, 1 in nine months. DR. M. PERRIGORD, Medicin de la Hospital Charity.

NOTICE is hereby given that T. A. Smith, of St. Louis, and R. L. De Lisser, of New York, are no longer authorized to act as agents for Ricord's Vital Restorative, as their appointments as such have been revoked.

Extract of letter from June 9th, 1880.—Dr. S. B. Sigesmond: You are hereby notified that you will in future advertise for yourself; do you mean in your own name or in mine as agent? Do you propose to continue the agency or not? In case you do, I shall of course go on and expend some money in advertising at my own expense; will pay every 30 days for what I order. If, however, you do not want me to continue the agency inform me of the fact. R. L. DELISSER, 23 Beekman Street, N. Y.

The counterfeiter of Ricord's Vital Restorative, of which I am the sole owner and proprietor in the United States, tried to keep the agency and prepare himself with a spurious imitation and change the name from Ricord's Vital Restorative to Dr Ricord's Restorative, to have a similarity in name.

The testimonials of Drs. R. Blanchard, C. Chevalier, M. Perigord, Liebeg and Sir Thompson, are copied from my Circulars.

The genuine can be had at LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga. S. BROWN SIGESMOND, M. D. decl6—dly lstweek thur sun 26wk tues sat&weow

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX Columbus, Ga.

SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST!

BALL SEWING THREAD

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS

1878 1879

Production Doubled. Again Doubled.

febl—dly tues thur sun

Repairing and Cleaning Lamps

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY ME up to 7:30 p. m. of Monday, 7th February next, for repairing and cleaning the City Street Lamps, for the ensuing year. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. R. H. KNAPP, Chairman L. and G. Com. jan21 deodtd—fri sun tues.

FOR SALE, The Emma Anna Cotton Mills, COCHRAN, GEORGIA, OR A PART INTEREST IN SAME.

Clements Attachment Process, YARNS DIRECT FROM SEED COTTON. Full particulars by addressing J. R. SCHOFIELD, Proprietor, 456 decl9—d3m sun wed fri MACON, GA.

LAW CARDS.

W. M. BRAY. J. A. GRAY. BRAY & GRAY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, 21½ Marietta street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. jan25—d3m

E. D. HARRISON. HENRY C. PEEPLES. HARRISON & PEEPLES, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 33 Capitol Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will practice in all the Courts held in the city of Atlanta and by special contract elsewhere in the Superior Courts, and will represent Non-resident Attorneys in the Supreme Court upon reasonable terms. jan4—d1m

JNO. D. CUNNIGHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Centennial Building, No. 3½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. 241 june13—d12m

S. A. REID, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Kingston, Georgia. Collections will receive prompt attention. 610 oct22—d6m

S. G. HOLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA. Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 818 july29, 80—d1y

D. W. BOUSTREE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, QUITMAN, BROOKS COUNTY, GEORGIA. Will practice in all the Courts of the Southern Circuit and in Madison and Jefferson county, Florida. 8 aug6, 1880—d1y

DR. L. S. RAYFIELD, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Tenders his services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office: 26 Alabama street; Residence: 126 Washington street. dec25—d6m ATLANTA, GEORGIA

J. G. ZACHRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. nov24, 1880—d3m

DR. D. O. C.

China Dinner Tea and Toilet Sets, Vases, Seth Thomas Clocks, Maddocks's splendid English Granite, Rodgers' fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Castors, Woodware, Lamps, Chimneys, Looking Glasses to trade at manufacturerers prices by McBRIDE & CO. Merchants can save a fair profit on freights by buying from McBride & Co.

jan26—diy above we re top col

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 7-16; in New York, 11 9-16c; in Atlanta, 10¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, veering to warmer southeasterly, stationary or rising barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, February 5, 10:31, P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr'ct*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.34	38	38	E.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
Augusta	30.48	37	53	....	Calm	.00	Fair.
Corsicana	......	...	...	....	....	....	....
Galveston	......	...	...	....	....	....	....
Indianola	......	...	...	....	....	....	....
Key West	30.05	6-	84	E.	Brisk	.0	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.00	54	61	E.	Brisk	†	Thr't'ng
Montgom'ry	30.2	47	28	E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.8	57	94	E.	Brisk	.16	Lt. Rain
Pensacola	30.06	55	68	E.	Brisk	.09	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.40	49	65	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not sufficent to measure.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh to 4, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 5, 1880

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.31	28	41	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
10:31	30.35	37	57	E.	Brisk	....	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.26	42	21	E.	Brisk	....	Fair.
2:31	30.26	42	28	E.	Brisk	....	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.31	38	28	E.	Brisk	....	Fair.
10:31 "	30.34	38	38	E.	Brisk	....	Fair.

Mean daily bar	30.301	Maximum ther	.44
Mean daily ther	37.0	Minimum ther	.27
Mean daily humid	35.7	Total rainfall	.00

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Rogers — Son's and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Cut-glass from Germany Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality. HENRY SELTZER.

nov24—dly 1st pre loc

A MEAN TRICK.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. are circulating a copy of an old injunction against Kayser Bros. of New York, for using the singer name; also an injunction against A. J. Brill, of Cincinnati, for using the word Singer in the sale of an imported machine, the said machine being ornamented like the Singer.

These injunctions may or may not be binding on parties using or dealing in those machines, and the serving of copies of said injunctions on parties dealing in said machines may or may not be right, but the MISERABLE TRICK of seeking the dealers handling the "Genuine Stewart" and addressing a special circular to them, which intimates a liability for selling the "Stewart"—which the Singer Company knows is sold only on its own name and merits—is plainly visible.

This circular was not sent to Fred. Bell & Co., whom they know handle every Stewart Machine sent into the states of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida, but only to retail dealers, whom they hope to scare off from selling the only machine that has a right to the form and ornamentation of the Singer, but does not care to use it, and is in no case sought to be sold under the Singer name.

If the Singer Company are sincere in their warnings, let them proceed against the undersigned. We challenge them to do so. Our office is exactly opposite their's, in Atlanta, and they know where to find us—although they frequently tell parties seeking the Stewart office that they don't know where it is. For the benefit of our short-sighted Singer friends we append our name and:

FRED BELL & CO.,
31 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
OPPOSITE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S OFFICE.
July 27—d12m pref lo

The Light Running
"DOMESTIC"
Sewing Machine

Is far superior to any other make known in the market. It will LAST LONGER. It does BETTER WORK. It RUNS EASIER This IS GUARANTEED.

Southern Distributing Agency,
43 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

000 mar29—dtf

J. P. STEVENS & CO.
Wholesale Jewelers
—AND—
Watch Manufacturers.
Factory and Sales-room,
34 Whitehall St., ATLANTA.
Send for Catalogue and Prices.
mar4—dly jan9—

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

I offer my entire stock of Millinery, Fancy and Hair Goods at and below cost. Extra inducements will be offered in Bonnets and Hats.

MRS. A. F. PICKERT,
45 Whitehall Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
—AND FINE—
SILVERWARE
At bottom prices. A. F. PICKERT,
dec5 dtf4thp No. 5 Whitehall St.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

The directors of the Atlanta and Alabama railroad will please assemble at the ... English at 4 o'clock p. m ... uary 7th.
...pt attendance is desired.
...nce will be presented.
...ident.
...STLEMAN, Secretary.

... PUTNAM.

...r at the Kimball ...ernoon.

...matinee Miss Katie ... played "Little Bare... house. It is needless to ...audience was pleased to the ... Last night the company ...ed "Two Babes of the Wood," with Miss Putnam as "Carrie Brown" and Miss Nellie Strickland as "Stumps." Charles Coon as "Major Brown" was immense and the other characters were well sustained. The entertainment concluded with a laughable farce entitled "Nature and Philosophy, or the Youth Who Never Saw a Woman."

The engagement in the city has been very satisfactory pecuniarily considering the excitement over Bernhardt. The matinee yesterday secured over $500.

Miss Putnam's professional obligations have denied her the pleasure of meeting her many friends during her engagement here and she has consented at their request to give a reception at the Kimball house parlors this afternoon between three and four o'clock when she will be most happy to meet the ladies and gentlemen whom she has reluctantly been deprived of the pleasure of greeting during her stay.

Dead.

We regret to hear of the death of Dr. Joseph B Carlton, of Athens. He was a good citizen, and an excellent physician. Some years since he represented Clarke county several terms in the legislature, and in a manner which reflected credit on his county, as well as himself. He was chairman of the democratic committee of Clarke county during the days of reconstruction, and rendered every aid in removing radicalism from his county.

Dr. Carlton was about 60 years of age, and was the oldest practicing physician in Athens.

United States Commissioner's Court

Melvin Poser and Frank Rutledge were before Judge Buck yesterday on a bench warrant and gave bond for their appearance at the next term of the circuit court. They are from Campbell county.

B. F. Meigs of LaGrange was before Judge Smith on a charge of illicit retailing, and his trial was set for Monday.

Thomas Beck of Carroll county gave bond in the sum of $200 to answer a charge of illicit retailing of whisky and tobacco, and working in a distillery.

A Huge Runaway.

A horse belonging to Mr. John Goddy, who lives ten miles from the city in DeKalb county, had a wild runaway about sundown. He started at the old distillery hill and ran four miles, stopping from sheer exhaustion. The horse was badly injured by the loose harness and the shafts which he had broken from the vehicle.

THE COTTON EXPOSITION.

A Talk With Mr. H. I. Kimball Yesterday.

Yesterday a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION dropped in at the elegant new office of the Atlanta cotton factory company. Mr. Kimball, president of the company, was at the telephone talking to a banker several blocks away, and when he had finished the conversation and turned to the reporter, that worthy said:

"Handsome place you have here, Mr. Kimball, charming; I guess you are well pleased with your new quarters."

"Oh, yes. You see the Young Men's library used to be here, but when it was moved the place was fitted up for offices and among the tenants are the general offices of the cotton factory. The old location at the factory became much sought for and we found it could be rented for more than the cost of the present quarters, and as a matter of economy and convenience we moved down town."

"How is the factory getting along, Mr. Kimball?"

"We are gaining in our organization and production daily and now consume from 160 to 180 bales of cotton a week and shall not be satisfied until we reach 200 and that too with our present machinery."

"Tell me something about the proposed cotton exposition; what did you hear while you were at the north, lately?"

"All the manufacturers and dealers in machinery and many capitalists are wide awake on the subject and are anxious for the scheme to be carried out. Our own people seem to realize the importance of not letting this opportunity slip away from us by neglect. Mr. Edward Atkinson is doing all he can to commend the project and Mr. Ryckman is giving the matter his energetic attention. After consultation with Mr. S. M. Inman we decided that the railroads running into Atlanta should take forty or fifty thousand dollars of stock in the exposition company. At the meeting of the Western and Atlantic railroad company Wednesday last I proposed the subject. I was gratified to find that every one of my fellow members in the lease company were ready and willing to subscribe: for ten thousand dollars, and will, I have no doubt, take fifteen if necessary. They were enthusiastic about the matter and regard it as a great compliment to Atlanta that she has been selected for such an exposition. I have talked with Colonel Foreacre, general manager of the Air-Line, Colonel Cole, of the East Tennessee, and with representatives of the Central and Southwestern, and all express great interest. I believe that every railroad company running into Atlanta will see it to their interest to subscribe liberally. The express and street-car companies will do their part also. With proper management the exposition will be a grand success."

And thus the interview ended.

IRISHMEN VIGILANT.

Details for the Mass Meeting Complete

Our Irish colony in Atlanta is getting excited over the news which has come by cable during the past few days.

The Irish members of parliament, our Irish citizens state, have been ordered out of the house of commons.

Forster's coercion bill they say will inevitably be passed, and in this state of affairs they argue: What then? They place no faith whatever in the land bill promised by Gladstone, and the downfall of his ministry, Irishmen predict, will be brought about by the measure of Irish tenant relief he has promised to bring forward in the house of commons. But the occurrences of the past two weeks have shaken the faith of those who were inclined to believe that the present parliament would find a palliative for Irish disaffection. Instead of redress they see shackles, they allege, dangled before their eyes, and the garrote ready to be applied to any Irishmen who dare lift his voice in his country's cause. The Irish land leaguers of Atlanta seem to have kept a vigilant eye on what was transpiring on the other side of the water, and the revolutionary tactics of the speaker of the house of commons and the subsequent expulsion of the home rule members have not taken them by surprise.

As soon as the action of the speaker, who only acted they claim as the mouthpiece of the government, became known, the Irish national land league club held a special meeting, and made final arrangements to hold the contemplated mass meeting at the earliest day possible. The date is fixed for Friday evening next, February 11, and the place of meeting the legislative hall in the capitol, Governor Colquitt having very generously consented to its use for the occasion.

The chairman of the committee having the arrangements in charge gave us the following list of names of well-known gentlemen who very willingly consented to be present and speak on the occasion:

Mayor English, General C. A. Evans, Rev. Father P. H. McMahon. Ex-Mayor Calhoun, Mr. Sam Smalls, and if their engagements will permit, the Rev. Father O'Brien and the Rev. Father Hennessy.

But perhaps the greatest desire will be to hear Mr. John H. Parnell, brother of the great obstructionist, whose entire family is now engaged in the land league agitation, and who will no doubt be able to give a clear and interesting account of the programme laid down by the Irish leaders of the movement.

A BIG ACCIDENT.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad has a Smash-Up.

From Mr. J. W. Trunnell, of Cochran, who arrived in the city last night on the Western and Atlantic train, THE CONSTITUTION learned the particulars of a disastrous accident which occurred to the southward bound passenger train on the Cincinnati Southern road at Nicholsville, about sixty five miles from Cincinnati at 11 o'clock Friday. A broken rail threw the smoking car, ladies car and one sleeper from the track, and as the train was running at the rate of forty five miles an hour, an enormous amount of damage was the result. The smoking car rolled over two or three times and landed bottom uppermost. The ladies car stopped 187 feet from the track. Of the fifty-four passengers on board none were killed, but many were seriously injured. Thirty-six in all were hurt, among them Mr. Trunnell, who had his shoulder thrown out of place and a finger fractured; the road master was badly hurt and his skull was fractured; one of the conductor's legs was broken; six Englishmen were on board and five were hurt, and the newsboy sustained some injuries. One old man fell through a window and was dragged some distance and severely injured.

The thermometer stood at twenty degrees below zero and a great amount of suffering resulted. No ladies were hurt. The wounded and passengers were placed in the baggage car and carried to Lexington, Ky. It is thought that five or six will die.

Masquerade.

The masquerade party which is to take place at Professor Agostini's hall, February 25, bids fair to be the event of the season. No tickets will be sold at the door, and only those who have the consent of masquerade committee will be allowed to purchase cards of admission, said committee to be addressed through the post-office.

The Bernhardt.

The box sheet was not placed before the public yesterday, and only a few seats were sold to parties who called at the opera house. The seats will be sold at the opera house instead of Phillips & Crew's, as originally intended, and it is thought that all that are for sale will be disposed of to morrow.

Mardi-Gras.

The Atlanta and West Point railroad is offering special inducements and low rates of fare to all who desire to attend the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans. See advertisement 1t

Lotta.

We had a call yesterday from Colonel Keyes, the courteous and efficient business manager of Lotta. She will occupy DeGive's opera-house the nights of the 11th and 12th. She has with her the company which has supported her for two years, with the exception of her comedian, whose place is filled by Mr. Bradshaw. The charming little actress requires no word of commendation from us, as she has a national reputation. She was never in better health than the present season and her peculiar charactaristics are as pleasing as ever.

Tried and Disposed of.

W. C. Davis and W. H. Parker, the parties charged with highway robbery, were yesterday taken before Judge Tanner for trial. The warrants were sworn out by Mr. Mawbly, the alleged victim, but the evidence would not sustain the charge. However, Davis was held for an assault and battery, whilst Parker was discharged.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Miss Mattie Banks, one of Gainesville's charming ladies, is visiting Miss Fannie Brown, of this city.

—Mr D. P. Rathbone, of the house of Messrs. McAlpin, Polk & Co., Cincinnati, is a guest at the Kimball house.

—C. M. Harmer, of Philadelphia, is in the city. Mr. Harmer is a son of the Philadelphia congressional member of that name, but this does not prevent hard work on his part, and to-day he is classed as one of the commercial gentlemen of the road.

AT THE KIMBALL.

—A. C. Holt, Augusta.
—C. Miller, Newark, N. J.
—H. D. Adams, Sandersville.
—C. B. Howard, Cartersville.
—L. H. Foster, P. M. Atkinson, Madison.
—D. E. Allen, R. A. Dunn, Charlotte, N. C.
—C. Stephens, William J. Frauston, Augusta.

AT THE MARKHAM.

—Robert West, Boston.
—D. R. H. Hufford, Iowa.
—R. J. Larcombe, Savannah.
—R. S. Richey, New Orleans.
—Mrs. C. E. Smedes, Nashville, Tenn.
—Mrs. Bannatyne, Miss Bannatyne, Miss Lillie Bannatyne, Mrs. Rebaree and three children, Manitoba, Canada.

Major Campbell Wallace.

The Knoxville Chronicle notices the appointment of Captain Charles B Wallace, of Atlanta, Ga., son of Major Campbell Wallace, as superintendent of the Alabama Great Southern railroad, nice Colonel Charles P. Ball resigned. The Athens Post, commenting on the appointment, says: "If the son is any kin to the father, the Alabama Great Southern will profit by the change. Major Campbell Wallace, in addition to his general business capacity, is, or was, the greatest railroad man of his or any other time. There are few such men living."

Captain Charles B. Wallace was trained as a railroad man by his father, and this will be a sufficient recommendation to him for any position in the railway service. We can vouch for his ability and skill, and the future will show that we are right. Captain Wallace now has charge of one of the finest roads in the south, and he has a splendid field to exercise his abilities in perfecting the road and its connections. The reference by the Athens Post to Major Wallace shows how those who know him at his old home in East Tennessee indorse him. We can only add that since the major came to Georgia he has added new laurels to his record as a railroad man. He took the Western and Atlantic railroad when it was in a terrible condition and put it in working order just after the war, and made it not only a source of revenue to the state, but of the greatest assistance to our suffering people. His work in the railroad commission has been as great a triumph so far.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Notice "Yellow Wrappers" in 10c column.

—The fast mail left Charlotte on time. It will reach Atlanta on time.

—Men's Over Gaiters and fine hand-made Shoes cheap, at McCalla Bros.

—Lathrop & Fain's new spring stock is bought cheap and is very handsome.

—Gents all-wool Underwear—medicated, special drives, at 3 Whitehall—McCalla Bros.

—Mobile Plants, bigger than an elephant's ear, a regular storm of Quails ready dressed. Henry Durand.

—Ladies' Kid and Pebble Goat Shoes, all kinds and special bargains, at McCalla's. 3 Whitehall.

—Chinkalypius, 25 cents. Only Sure Cure for Chills and Fever.
feb4—diy thur sun tues

—Fine babies wanting pretty Shoes cry for McCalla Bros.

—Remember Simons & Drummond keep constantly on hand the finest eating and seed Potatoes Also, choicest brands Apples.
137 feb6 d2t

—Another case of the Dollar Shirts just received at McCalla Bros. Try a pair and save 50 cents.

—We are pleased to see Mrs. M. Frank, with her charming daughter, Miss Jennie, of Columbus, Miss., in our midst again. They are on a visit to their old home, the guests of Mrs. Cohn and Mrs. Burke.

—New lot Stetson's Hats—pretty styles just in at McCalla Bros.

—The medical student Harris, whose arrest was noticed in yesterday's issue, was not Mr. Nathan O. Harris, of this city.

—"When the Dewdrop Brightly Glistens," by Skelly, is a new and taking song, published last month, now having an immense run. Phillips & Crew supplies it, post paid, for forty cents.

—Basket, Kid-Foxed Shoes for ladies—something stylish and fine: Box-Toed and popular, at McCalla Bros, 3 Whitehall.

—Bernhardt may come and go, but Neuralgine is the constant friend that will relieve your Neuralgia and Headache. If you suffer waste not your money on the things that perish, but buy solid comfort in Neuralgine.
26 feb5 dlt—sun tues thur

THE NEW ERA.

A Virginian's Views of Southern Affairs.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart writes thus of the present condition of the southern states:

The result of slavery was that the north with a vigorous climate and comparatively sterile soil, became rich, while we of the south, with far greater natural advantage, grew poor.

Fortunately that condition of things is fast passing away. Slavery is dead, and many of the sectional jealousies and prejudices which it engendered are dying out with it. Sagacious northern men have had their attention drawn to the vast sources of undeveloped wealth which exist in the southern states. Our own people are also awakening to a consciousness of the treasures which they possess in their varied mineral deposits; in the products of their forests; in the agricultural capacities of the state; in the genial climate; in their unlimited water power; in their extensive fisheries; in their magnificent navigable rivers; in their unrivaled harbors—in a word, in everything which can invite an intelligent and industrious people to engage successfully in agriculture, mining, manufacturing and commerce.

* * * The overthrow of slavery has destroyed the foundation on which the old system rested, and the time has come when we must conform our methods of instruction, and our pursuits in life, to the changed condition of our social and industrial organization. What Virginia now needs is not closet-men, learned scholars, or brilliant orators, but "men of affairs," earnest, practical bussness men—men competent to deal with and push forward the material interests of the state—such as skilled engineers, geologists, mineralogists, miners, machinists and mechanics. * * *

Other changes are taking place among our people. Provincialism is giving way to broader and more liberal sentiments. Dreamy abstractions are yielding to the influence of practical, vigorous common sense. I doubt if the people of Virginia, enlightened as they have been, by sore experience, will ever again seriously question whether the regulation of the currency is not one of the legitimate and appropriate functions of the federal government.

I question whether it will ever again happen that senators and representatives of Virginia, especially from those districts which embrace the commercial cities of Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, will feel it to be their duty (as they have in former years), to vote against all appropriations to improve our harbors and remove obstructions to navigation from our rivers.

Nor can I believe that in the future the people will choose as their representatives men who, while they concede that property shall be shielded by every safeguard which the law throws around it, deny that labor and its varied interests have any claim to the protection and fostering care of the federal government.

Our people are beginning to take more common sense views of questions connected with business and politics. They are beginning to see the folly of "kicking against the pricks." They have found out that under our system of government the majority must and will rule. They have also discovered that the opinion of a large majority of the states are not in accord with those of Virginia, and that true policy requires that they should no longer wage a fruitless contest, but accept the situation, and secure for themselves all the benefits to which they are justly entitled.

In days that have passed we, of the south, have been idealists, while our neighbors of the north have been pre-eminently matter-of-fact. We theorized—they worked. Even in politics, the same diversity has existed—while we were indulging in abstract speculation as to the legitimate and constitutional mode of opening the shell, our shrewd friends of the north managed to appropriate the oyster.

To effect the change which I have suggested, our system of education must be enlarged. While we should hold on to the classics and mathematics, and other studies so well adapted to strengthen and discipline the intellectual faculties, greater prominence must be given to those branches of physical science which tend to qualify men for the practical business of life.

A Terrapin Farm Near Mobile.

Mobile Register.

A few days ago an article clipped from a Washington paper appeared in the Register giving a description of Senator Dennis's terrapin farm in Maryland. As we have something of the sort to boast of in the neighborhood of Mobile, it may not be amiss to give our readers a description of Mr. Mulford Dorlon's great terrapin farm at Cedar Point. This projection of land is on the western shore of Mobile bay, about thirty miles below this city, and is inhabited principally by oystermen who reap golden harvests from the many beds which furnish nearly every oyster brought to the port of Mobile. Mr. Dorlon, who keeps a store at this point, has about three acres fenced in with strong pilings. Leading to this inclosure are two canals, one on the bay side and the other on the gulf side, which supply with salt water a number of ditches 10 feet wide and 100 feet long. The sand accumulating from the excavation of these ditches is thrown on each side and used by the terrapins to sun themselves, and lay their eggs, which, if counted, would go up in the millions, and can be raked up by the bushel. In the winter season the terrapins remain imbedded in the mud of the ditches where they stay until spring time, never touching a morsel of food. A system of sluices enables Mr. Dorlon to keep the ditches full of salt water, or drain them at pleasure, and he is not at all dependent on the tide for that purpose.

The number of terrapins on the farm, as far as can be ascertained and by the closest calculation, is between 20,000 and 25,000, and in the course of the next three or four years will be something hard to calculate. About May 1, Mr. Dorlon makes his purchases of terrapins from the country people on the Mississippi sound, and takes all he can secure at $3 a dozen, and that generally averages about 8,000 a year added to his farm, outside of those bred therein. The inhabitants of Mississippi and Alabama hunt the terrapins with dogs trained for that purpose. The dog barks when he finds one, and the hunter immediately secures it by going to the spot where the dog points.

The cost of feeding the terrapins, which, as we have said, is only done in the summer, is about $1 per dozen for the season, and the price per dozen in New York has varied from $18 to $8 The food, which consists of crabs and fish, is caught with a seine, in front of the farm, and really very little expense is attached to the raising of these valuable land tortoises. Mr. Dorlon begins to ship about October 1, and then on to about May 10. He generally sends his to Savannah by rail, and thence to New York by steamer, averaging about 12,000 a season, and had it not been for a disastrous hurricane which some time ago washed out Mr. Dorlon's farm, it would be to day the greatest terrapin farm in the world. He can always ship all he can get, for there is always a ready market for these delicacies.

Apropos of Cedar Point, we may also say something about oysters. Heron bay, which is three miles west of Cedar Point, furnishes very nearly all the plant oysters that are brought to the Mobile market, while the "reefers" are taken from the reefs a few hundred yards from Mr. Dorlon's store. He also owns two oyster beds in Heron bay.

Closing Stock Quotations.

NEW YORK, February 5—The stock market was irregular and unsettled in the early dealings and at the first board the general list declined ¼ to 2¾ per cent., latter in Western Union. Toward noon speculation became strong and prices rose ¼ to 3⅝ per cent, Lake Erie and Western and Peoria, Decatur and Evansville leading in the improvement. During the afternoon the market fluctuated with much frequency, but within narrow range. In the late dealings Northern Pacific advanced 2¼ per cent, while the list reacted ¼ to 1½ per cent. The sales aggregated 390,557 shares, including Columbus and Indianapolis Central 4,600; Canada Southern 7,000; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 15,00 Delaware and Hudson 5,800; Erie 30,600; Hannibal and St. Joe 3,300; Iron Mountain 6,40; Kansas and Texas 7,900 Lake Shore 2,000; Lake Erie and Western 18,900; Louisville and Nashville 1,300; Manhattan 5,0 0; Northwestern 20,00; Nashville and Chattanooga 1,000; New Jersey Central 8,700; New York Central 16,000; Northern Pacific 4,300; Ohio and Mississippi 5,300; Ontario and Western 30,900; Ohio Central 7,100: Pacific Mail 5,900 St Paul 18,100 Texas Pacific 1,000; Union Pacific 12,500; Wabash Pacific 17,000; Western Union 33,700; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville 5,800; Little Pittsburg 10,500.

Georgia 6s	107	Preferred	123
Ga 7s mortg'e	110	Delaware & Lack.	121½
Ga do gold	119	N Jersey Central	91¼
Louisiana consols	54	Reading	62¾
North Carolina	32½	Ohio & Miss	41
N Carolina new	2¾	Mobile & Ohio	22
Funding	12½	Hannibal & St Joe	51¾
Special tax	8	St. L. & San Fran	45
Tennessee	48¼	do Preferred	*63
Tennessee new	47	do first preferred	94
Virginia 6s	30	Union Pacific	115½
Virginia new	30	Houston & Texas	70
Consolidated	105	Pacific Mail	51
Deferred	*13	Adams Express	127
Panama	228	Wells & Fargo	117½
Fort Wayne	129½	American	69
Chicago & Alton	148	United States	58
Harlem	190	Consolidated coal	39
Michigan Central	118¾	Quicksilver	14
St. Paul	112½	Preferred	55½
N. Y. Central	146	Chicago & N.W.	128¾
Erie	47¾	do. Preferred	140½
Lake Shore	126⅝	Wab., St. L. & Pac	47
Illinois Central	132	do. Preferred	86¾
N., C. & St. L.	70	Memphis & Char'n	42
Louis'e & Nash	85	Rock Island	135¾
Pittsb'g F. W. & C.	129½	Western Union	114½

*Offered.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The weekly statement of the associated banks, issued from the clearing house to-day, shows the following changes:

Loans, increase	$5,410,700
Specie, increase	1,339,600
Legal tenders, decrease	1,290,400
Deposits, increase	4,184,900
Circulation, increase	326,000
Reserve, decrease	197,025

The banks now hold $6,828,900 in excess of the legal requirements

New Carpets! New Carpets!
JUST RECEIVED AT
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S.
Remember, we are closing our Silks at very Low Prices.
Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

HIRSCH BROS.,
Popular Clothiers
AND TAILORS,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
228 sep11—dly un class boy a co

A. O. M. Gay & Co.,
CLOTHING,
Hats and Furnishing Goods,
37 Peachtree Street,
With a view of closing out our WINTER STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING and UNDERWEAR, preparatory to
RECEIVING AN IMMENSE SPRING STOCK,
WE WILL SELL
For Thirty Days at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Don't fail to take advantage of this Reduction. You will save money.
26 oct10— diy sun thur 4thp un hir bro

Kendrick, Carter & Eckford
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS
Window Shades, Cornices,
Lace Curtains, Rugs & Mats
LAMBREQUINS AND PAPER DECORATIONS.
50 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA. **KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFORD.**
—6—dtm thp loc col

A RARE CHANCE!
$20,000! $20,000! $20,000!
WORTH OF
CLOTHING
To be Sold
Regardless of Cost!

As we intend to retire from business within the next sixty days we offer our entire stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, etc., at less than New York Cost. This is no humbug.

The Store for Rent

and Fixtures for Sale.

All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle.

M. MENKO & BRO.,
21 Whitehall St.
115 feb6—dlt 4thp 3dor4thcol

Tony Denier's Humpty Dumpty.

Our readers will be happy, after the excitement a la Bernhardt, to have a little fun, and Tony Denier's will provide them amply next Monday night. Tony does not bring here the old play, but a Humpty Dumpty Newly Hatched, with new tricks, new specialties, new scenes and new mechanical effects. It will be a treat, enjoyable to the highest degree, and nobody ought to miss it. Denier is the old partner of Fox, and the only one who to-day can be named the Monarch of Pantomime.

Springfield (Ill.) Monitor.

HOW TONY DENIER "TICKLED" 1,300 PEOPLE AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Talk of jams! Chatterton's opera house was so compressed last night outside of the reserved seats, procured during the day, that it was next to impossible to tell whether it was the corns on your own or your neighbor's feet that was hurt by being tread upon. No man, woman or child could convey an idea by writing or "telling" just how funny, extremely funny, roaring in its results on your laughing facilities, and hence readers must see for themselves. There has not been an entertainment in the city for twenty years—unless when himself—with as much fun to the square inch as Tony Denier or George H. Adams, Esq. If you have an idea this is not tame—in comparison with Tony's actual condition on the stage—then you will have to call on one of the 1,300 chunks of humanity whose sides ache this morning from exercise last night.

—Look, only 10 days more to get goods at cost—17th instant is the last day.
142—feb6 1t M. RICH & BRO.

Grenton de Damerectey'g.

The above remark was made by a gentleman after paying twenty-five dollars for a pair of Bernhardt tickets, and a $1.50 for a pair of shoes for his wife at MARK BERRY'S.

Colds Certainly Cured.

The verdict of thousands who have taken Dr. Wilson's Turkish baths, 14 Loyd street.
107 feb6 1t

Your course through life can be made smooth, comfortable and pleasant by wearing the Common Sense shoe at the Boss shoe store.
MARK BERRY,
33 Peachtree.

Married.

McOWEN—HART.—February 1, 1881, by the Right Rev. Bishop Gross of Savannah, assisted by the Rev. Fathers O'Brien, Hennessy and McMahon, of this city, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Dooly, cousins and guardians of the bride, Fred W. Hart, Jr., and Miss Lillian W. McOwen, youngest and only surviving daughter of P. C. McOwen and Sarah Hurst McOwen, late citizens of Dalton, Ga.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY
I am receiving New Goods and my prices are down for thirty days.
113 feb6—dlt

Bankrupt Stock.
JOHN RYAN
HAS JUST BOUGHT OF THE ASSIGNEE THE ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES OF F. L. PINKHAN, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA WHO LATELY FAILED IN BUSINESS.

JOHN RYAN
HAS JUST BOUGHT THE ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES OF F. L. PINKHAM'S ASSIGNEE, IN AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, AND WILL OFFER EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN THEM TO-DAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK
—OF—
SHOES!
F. L. PINKHAM, OF AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, FAILED IN THE SHOE BUSINESS AND MADE AN ASSIGNMENT. THE ENTIRE LOT WAS PURCHASED BY JOHN RYAN OF THE ASSIGNEE, AND BIG BARGAINS ARE BEING OFFERED.

Triumphant in Shirts.

Buy them! Try them! Never equaled! Never excelled! Hook's Patent Improved Scratch Pocket Shirts. Try them once and you will never wear none other. Ask to see them at HOOK & SMITH'S, 65 and 67 Peachtree street.
151 feb6—dlt

JOHN KEELY'S
Clearance Sale!
—BEGINS ON—
MONDAY, JANUARY 10th,
And will continue until the stock of Fall and Winter Goods now on hand is greatly reduced, if not entirely closed out.

HE OFFERS

1,500 yards beautiful quality English dress goods, solid color, raised figures, genuine worsted goods, 15 cents yard, well worth 35 cents anywhere.

2,100 yards better grades dress goods, similar descriptions, 20 cents yard, goods never intended to be sold for less than 40 cents yard.

1,100 yards beautiful French brocatelle dress goods, 25 cents yard, worth 45 cents, fine goods.

800 yards fine black, all wool cashmeres, 30 cents yard, worth 50 cents yard anywhere, extraordinary bargains.

630 yards better grade black, all wool cashmeres, 32½ cents yard, always sold at 55 to 60 cents, choice color.

750 yards of the best 35 cents black, all wool cashmeres, ever offared in Georgia; rich blue black.

1,780 yards black cashmeres at 40, 50 and 60 cents yard; goods which utterly stagger all competition.

A few—say 12 pieces fine grade black cashmeres to be closed out at prices which will insure their very speedy sale.

1,100 yards black dress silks, 50 cents yard, well worth 75 to 90 cents, if bought in the usual way.

Cloaks! Cloaks!

Come and get them! that's all!

About 25 of the finest cloaks imported, $10 to $15 each, goods which I have been selling at $25 to $27.50, and which were cheap at that.

36 cloaks at from $6 to $8.50 each, always sold hitherto at from $12 to $14.50.

127 cloaks at $3.50, $4.50 and $5.00 each, goods worth respectively, $6.50, $8.75 and $10.50 each; wonderful.

50 cloaks at from $1.25 to $2.50 each, less than half price.

This being the last of nearly 5,500 cloaks sold this season, I can afford to sell them as above rather than to carry them over. Now is your chance.

50 pieces fine white flannels will be sold at prices hitherto unnamed for similar goods.

20 pieces red flannel, plain and twilled, cheap to close out.

100 boulevard skirts, four colors, embossed on solid high color grounds, 50 cents each, worth $1.

27 fine boulevard skirts at prices to close out.

200 ladies' dark fine percale wrappers, $1 each, worth $2.50; a surprising bargain.

Bargains in cassimeres and jeans, waterproofs and cloakings, table damasks, towels, Irish linens, napkins, etc.

Bargains in hosiery and gloves, ladies and gents' knit underwear; in fact, bargains in every department of the house.

10,000 yards choice dark calicoes, 5 cents yard, goods which sell everywhere at 7 and 8 cents.

A magnificent line of shoes, in the very best makes only, on hand, at

John Keely's!
Bankrupt Sale
—OF—
Boots & Shoes

$5,000.00 WORTH OF CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, AT HOOK & SMITH'S. 65 & 67 PEACHTREE ST.
150 feb6—3lt

John Ryan has Got Them.

One hundred and twenty-five cases of Boots and Shoes, the stock of Mr. William Wilson, Montgomery, Alabama, purchased from the agent of the Executrix of the late I. T. Banks. The Boot and Shoe trade of this city will be revolutionized. Call soon. Such bargains never offered in Atlanta before. feb3—d2t

Remember that you can't get zephyrs at 8 cents, all fancy wools at 20 cents a hank and all other goods at cost after the 17th inst. So come now and get your supply of dry goods while they are cheap.
142 feb6—1t M. RICH & BRO.

Bunions, Corns.

We are pleased to state that Dr. J. Ryback, chiropidist, stopping at the Wilson house, has cured some of the worst cases of bunions and corns in our city.
136 feb6—1t

Tickets Found.

Twenty tickets for the Bernhardt performance Thursday night. Tickets with a chromo also free gratis for nothing at MARK BERRY'S.

We are Headquarters

On fine dress shirts, Hook & Smith's reinforced. New York mills. Hook's Patent Scratch Pocket shirts are the best in the world. Give us one trial and you will never regret it. HOOK & SMITH,
151 feb9 1t 65 & 67 Peachtree street.

Money Saved.

You can get any style and price bed room and parlor sets from the finest to the cheapest, and at prices that cannot fail to please A complete stock of all grades of furniture always on hand and at bottom figures. All I ask is an examination to prove what I say. H. W. THOMAS,
114 feb6 1t 90 Whitehall street.

—Please remember that M. Rich & Bro will continue to sell goods at cost for only ten days—17th instant is the last day. Come and get bargains while you can.
142—feb6 1t

Salvini

Is coming. The largest assortment of the latest styles in dress boots and slippers, racquett pumps, children's bootees, etc. We do not wait for seasons to open for new goods. We are constantly receiving new styles from all the northern and foreign markets at the Boss shoe store, 33 Peachtree street. MARK BERRY.

Bridal Trunks

at the Atlanta Trunk Factory, 92 Whitehall street. 92 feb6 1t

For the Healing of the Nations.

Swift's S. Specific and Brewer's Lung Restorer are making the forests of Georgia famous, as both are fast getting a reputation over the whole country for wonderful cures. Attention is called to the new testimony of Brewer's Lung Restorer in another column
feb6 1t

—Have you seen the M. Rich new Gent's Reinforced Shirt? It is the best made. Come and get one, they are only $1—worth twice that money. 142—feb6 1t

Mercer's Reading Room Entirely Renovated

In new cloths, new billiard balls, and new Sara Bernhardt cues. Professor Hilliburn attends to his guests, as you all know it. 141 feb6—1t

Trunks and Valises and sample cases, 92 Whitehall street
92 feb6 1t LEIBERMAN & KAUFMANN.

B. B. B-
Bernhardt, Berry and Business. 10, 25 and 50.

The rush for tickets only equalled by the demand for Bernhardt slippers. The only house in the city having them. $1, $2 and $3 a pair. No pools. MARK BERRY.

Fire! Fire!

Owing to the damage of late fire will sell goods at very low prices. Call at once and secure bargains. MRS. A. R. NACK,
140feb6 d2t 68½ Whitehall street.

Headquarters

for Trunks, Valises, Satchels Shawl Straps and Hat Boxes, 92 Whitehall street.
92 feb6 1t

Theatrical Remarks.
Stars Visiting the Boss Shoe Emporium of Mark Berry's.

We always wait until our arrival in your city to supply ourselves with goods in your line, as we have never seen before such fine shoes and fine fitting goods south.

We will continue to sell bleached and brown shirtings and sheetings at strictly New York cost without even freight added, for ten days longer. M. RICH & BRO
142 feb6—1t

Business Opportunity.

Wanted, six men, each capable of managing a general agency to include one or more southern states; must have resources sufficient to work a small corps of solicitors on a publication that is both unique and standard. Business permanent and lucrative. Address Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, Ill., stating business experience and giving references. jan18—d3t sun

The Dime Club

Of St. Philip's church will meet at the rectory, Wednesday evening, February 9th. A charming programme has been arranged, and excellent refreshments will be served without extra charge. Admission ten cents. feb6—d2t sun wed

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY
When this you see remember me and my handsome and cheap New Goods,
113 feb6—dlt

—We offer special bargains in Black and Colored Silks, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Alpacas, Worsteds, Flannels, Shawls, Skirts. You can buy these goods of us lower than any other house in Atlanta.
151 feb6 1t HOOK & SMITH.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY
I am receiving New Goods and my prices are down for thirty days.
113 feb6—dlt

SPECIAL.
BEAUTIFUL PRINTS 5C.
ALL WOOL WORSTEDS 10 CENTS.
BLACK ALPACAS 15 CTS.
BLACK CASHMERES FROM 18 CENTS UP.
BEAUTIFUL BROCADE SUITINGS 19 CENTS.
ALL CLASSES OF DRESS GOODS AT A BARGAIN AT HOOK & SMITH'S, 65 & 67 PEACHTREE ST.
150 feb6—dlt

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY
When this you see remember me and my handsome and cheap New Goods.
113 feb6—dlt

OUR ONE DOLLAR LAUNDRIED SHIRT CANNOT BE BEAT. HOOK & SMITH.
150 feb6—dlt

BANKRUPT
Stock of Shoes
WONDERFUL BARGAINS ARE BEING OFFERED BY
JOHN RYAN
WHO LATELY BOUGHT OF THE ASSIGNEE THE ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES OF F. L. PINKHAM, AUGUSTA GEORGIA.

ATHENS, GA., February 22, 1878.—Sir: My child, five years old, had symptoms of worms. I tried calomel and other worm medicines, but failed to expel any. Seeing Mr. Bain's certificate, I got a vial of Worm Oil, and the first dose brought forty worms, and the second dose so many were passed I did not count them. S. H. ADAMS.

Prepared by E. S. Lyndon, Athens, Ga. For sale by druggists everywhere.
dec21—d1aw1w d4m sun &w4m

Letter List.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE post-office at Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, February 6, 1881. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say "advertised" and name the date.

A—Mary Armstrong, Mrs A J Ault, Joe P Adams, W W Anderson.

B—C H Brooks, Charlie F Blake, Burke & Fleming, F N Black, Green Burcom, J W Breed, Joseph Brown, J M Baggett, Lenses Bentley, M s E T Brewer, Mrs A C Beamer, Mrs Francis Bernard, Mattie Broyden, Mollie Ballard, M R Brandon, Millie O Bryant, M Baldwin, Wm Brantley.

C—Augustus Clark, Aaron Crawford, E O Childs, C Cropton, Lou Cunningham, E M Carpenter, John Clark, J R Carter, J B Churchill, J B Crawford, J B Cody, Thomas Crawford, W B Carter.

D—Charlie Daily, Ella C Davis, H C Dennis, Minnie Doll, Mary Dunbar, Tempy Dennis, J A Donohan, John Dugless, J W Duke, J G Dorsey & Co, J R Drake, S N Dorsett.

E—J C Earley, Lizzie Ellison, G R Edwards.

F—Albert Frost, F Freeman, Jo Fradiey, J F Foster, Miss Lizzie Fulks, 2; Sank Fornby, W C Filks.

G—Miss Dline Gates, Mrs Adell Griffin, Amelia Goodman, F B Gates, Lena Gordon, Seborn Guttnen.

H—Bennett Halcolo, Elizabeth Holston, Adam Hardy, Howell & Shuford, D B Hester, G W Hollingsworth, Mealia Hill, Mary Hall, Fannie Hunt, M L Harris, Mamie Hughes, Mary Harrison, Leonah Herron, Cynthia Hall, Cornelia Huff, Bessie Harrison, George Harris, John W Humphries, J N Holman, Jas Holmes, J & P Harris, J T Hollenam, J W Harden, L Howell, M H Howell, M Herron, Payton Hunt, Thos Halnesson, Wm Harkness, Wm Honea.

J—Asher Jones, A G Jones, Ben Jones, S E Jordan, J C Joiner, Adie Johnson, Madora Jordan, M L Jones, J M Jenkins, L W Johnson.

K—B F Kennedy Duncan Knight, Henry Kilgore, Jno C Knox, John Kiey.

L—J H Lumpkin, Mary Landre, Miss John Lewis, Andrew Lowe, Mandy Little.

M—A Mehaffey, Mrs C M McIntosh, Emma Moyer, Lillie J Miller, Morris & Kugler Mr Moore, Clarence May, E Miford, Ed McCormick, Ernest Montgomery, G Moreland, J D McCarty, M A McDowell, J F Mathis, Jim Markley, J G Munyham, Jacob Moy, J E McPerson, M M Milliam, Morton Martin, Samuel Mackill, M M McLean.

N—Lula B Norris.

O—G C Ober, H M Owsley.

P—C C Perry, Kate Pendleton, G Presswood, E Pinamon, Henry Parkham, M Patterson, W Powers

R—Annis Ricle, Bercy Rixey, E C Robison, S A Reynolds, M Royal, Benj Randolph, Mary Ragsdale, Aker Randolph, G R ed, John H Roberts, J L Rafman, J A Ray, O Ryan.

S—Arter Stamps, Mary W Speights, Minnie Stone, Low Soins, C D Stewart, C R Starcy, T A Smith, Frank Smyth, E A Shephard, E C Smart, F M Smith, Henry Skidmore Howell Smith, Irwin Smith, J P Singer, J T Shoens, J A L Stokes, Jim Squall, Levi Singley, Peter Smith, Will Schewell, sr, W H Smith.

T—Cosee Town, Lena Thomas, J Shore, W N Thompson.

W—Wright & Crane, D B Woodruff, G T G White, Harrison Wilson, J F Wells, J A Wylie, Dick Weaver, R D Williard, Thomas A Wells, T B Wilson, Wm Wallace, Winston Woods Charity Weems, Emma Wilson, Eden Williams, J S Wilran, Miley Warfield, Maud Wallace, Mary Willerson.

BENJAMIN CONLEY, P. M.

Kingsland & Ferguson Manufacturing Co.

SAW-MILLS.

We make five sizes, from the largest MAMMOTH to the smallest PLANTATION. Price latter, without saw, $200. Parkhurst and Reeder HEAD-BLOCKS, SHINGLE MACHINES, CORD-WOOD MILLS, SWING-SAWS, EDGERS, SAW MILL SUPPLIES. Send for circulars.

Kingsland & Ferguson Mfg. Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
dec21—d3m

SALE BY THE CITY OF ATLANTA, OF real estate in the city, purchased for city tax. Will be sold before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, between the legal hours for sheriff's sales, on the first Tuesday in March, 1881, the real estate mentioned below which has been purchased by the city at tax sales, by the marshal of the city for tax, and which has been held by the city for one year under such purchase, and which is now to be sold by the tax committee of the city council of Atlanta, for the city, by virtue of a resolution of the mayor and general council of the same, passed December 6th, 1880, in pursuance of the act of the legislature, approved February 17, 1877, and the ordinances passed by the mayor and general council of Atlanta, in accordance therewith. The mayor of the city will make a quit claim deed to the purchaser of the property purchased on payment of the purchase money, viz:

City lot in the 4th ward, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on No. 25 Pryor street, part of land lot 51, adjoining Ivy and Murphy, sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of W. H. Hancock, trustee, and purchased by the city.

L. C. JONES. Chair'n T. C.
R. H. KNAPP,
D. A. BEATTIE.

feb1—d1aw4w tues

Atlanta Health Institute
Hygienic & Electric Water-Cure,
No. 178 West Peters St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE only Medical Institute South where Chronic Diseases are scientifically treated by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians of both sexes, and where all healthful and invigorating BATHING PROCESSES in existence, together with MACHINE-VIBRATIONS, MOVEMENTS and ELECTRICITY are successfully applied, according to DISEASED CONDITIONS of each patient. The only place in Georgia where no EMPIRIC or routine practice is pursued, and where no DRUGS or POISONS UNDER NAME OF MEDICINES are used as remedies for the sick. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEY and SKIN DISEASES, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, PARALYSIS and all diseases peculiar to the REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, are by our methods of treatment restored with greater success than by any other processes known. Treatment especial boon for invalid ladies. Exclusive Ladies' Department, in charge of experienced Lady Physician. For further information address
nov7 1y 2p DR. U. O. ROBERTSON

MARSHAL'S SALES, MARCH, 1881—WILL be sold before the city hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 1881, between the legal hours of sale, the following property, levied on by the City Marshal, to satisfy fi fas issued by order of the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for city tax and pavement tax for 1880: levied this fi fa on city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing half of an acre, more or less, at Mills, Alexander and Williams streets, adjoining the property of Payne, being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia; levied on asdore property of E H Cochran to satisfy a Tex fi fa for city tax for the year 1880.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga, containing 5 x50 feet, more or less, on Crumley and Werner streets, adjoining Wells and Dorsey; mayor and council vs Green Dorsey, Jr; for city tax 1880.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, on Crew and Clarke streets, adjoining Dodson and Hudson; mayor and council vs Mrs M E Langley; for city tax 1880.

Also at the same time and place city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Hull street, adjoining Feel and Clement; mayor and council vs Mrs W J Langston; for city tax 1880.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 4-, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Foster and Wheat streets, adjoining ——; mayor and council vs Charles Pope; for city tax 1880.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 86, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga, containing 40x100 feet, more or less, on Humphries and E streets, adjoining Johnson; mayor and council vs Mary Wandt; for city tax 1880.

PAVEMENT TAX SALE.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3-16 acres, more or less, on Jenkins street, adjoining Markwalter and Black; mayor and council vs Mrs E M Botsford, agent for minor children; levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing 56x150 feet, more or less, on Peachtree street, adjoining Goldsmith and Langston; mayor and council vs N R Fowler, agent, levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of the above property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x135 feet, more or less, on Windsor and Jones streets, adjoining Smith and Fuller; mayor and council vs Judge W Fuller; levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of the above property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acres, more or less, on Windsor street, adjoining J W Fuller; mayor and council vs Mrs L C Haralson; levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of the above property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 12, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Decatur street, adjoining Baldwin and Burkhardt; mayor and council vs Mrs Alice Hughes; levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 60 feet by 122 feet, more or less, on Peachtree street, adjoining Newton and Taylor; mayor and council vs Mrs Julia Knight; levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of the above property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 7, city of Atlanta, Fulton county Ga, containing 80x100 feet, more or less, on Mitchell street, adjoining Cannon; mayor and council vs Peter L nch; levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of the above property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Pryor street, adjoining Kurht and Jack; mayor and council vs Mrs E Mann; levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of the above property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Houston and Collins streets, adjoining Orme and Yarbrough; mayor and council vs Thomas Nunan; levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of the property on Houston street.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 5-, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Jenkins and Calhoun street, adjoining Black and Smith; mayor and council vs W H Rosch; levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of the above property.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga, containing ¾ acre more or less on Peachtree and Peachtree street, adjoining B H Hill, Jr; mayor and council vs J Edgar Thompson, trustee, levied on to satisfy a fi fa for pavement put down in front of said property. W. H. HOLCOMBE,
feb1 d1aw4w City Marshal.

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALE FOR March 1881—Will be sold before the Courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying, being and situated in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., in land lot number 19 of said district, commencing at the northeast corner of said lot, running thence south to the turnpike road, thence in a southwesterly direction along said turnpike road to a fence between lands of J W. Sparks and W. C. Sparks and land of W. C. Sparks, thence along said fence in a westerly direction to right of way of the Air-Line railroad, thence in a northeasterly direction along said right of way to the line between lots 9 and 10 of subdivision of said land, thence north to original line on north side of said land lot number 19 thence east to the beginning point, with the exception of small corners of lots numbers 5 and 9 in subdivision of said land lot by Carrier's survey, said corners being the southeast corners of said lots, containing twenty seven acres more or less. All levied on as the property of W. C. Sparks, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Georgia, in favor of William Ezzard vs. William C. Sparks. Levy made by Henry L. Collier, deputy-sheriff, and handed me.

Also fifteen acres of land off of land lot number 225 in the fourteenth district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, of the southeast corner of said lot, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Benjamin Harris vs. James R. Reynolds.

A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.
779 jan30—d1aw4w

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY's Office, January 8, 1881.—Emma J. Prince, administrator of the estate of Reuben Prince, deceased, has applied for letters of dismission:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted said applicant as applied for.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
jan9—d1aw3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY's Office, January 8, 1881.—C. T. Watson has applied for letters of guardianship of the property of Charles D. Tuller, Fannie C. Tuller, Julia A. Tuller and Lela L. Tuller, minors:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted said applicant as applied for.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
jan9—d1am3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 8, 1881.—Mick Mitchell and Henry Harrison, executors of the will of John Alexander deceased, have applied for letters of dismission from said trust:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted said applicants as applied for.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
jan9—d1aw3m Ordinary.

G. W. ADAIR, ... Auctioneer.

Peachtree Property.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE SUperior Court of Fulton county, Ga., we will sell on the premises, on Tuesday the 15th of February, 1881, commencing at 2½ o'clock p. m., the vacant property in the city of Atlanta, in land lot 50, known as the Luckie property, and fronting about 300 feet on Peachtree street and running back between Cox and Howard streets about 300 feet to Benton street. It is handsome residence property, near Judge Lochrane's, Mr. Snow's and Mr. Hemphill's, and will be divided into lots and sold according to the plats exhibited at the sale. Terms, one-third cash, one third in one, and one-third in two years, with interest from date of sale at 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, puchasers taking bonds for title and giving notes for deferred payments. Papers authorizing sale can be seen at the office of Mynatt & Howell, over the Merchants Bank.

W. A. LOFTON,
G. A. HOWELL,
jan13 d1aw1w Commissioners.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of John J. McDaniel, deceased, are notified to come forward and settle, and those having demands against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law.

H. H. PARKS, Administrator.
Newnan, Ga., January 10th, 1881.
jan11—d1aw6w tues

BREWER'S
Lung Restorer
IS THE GREATEST LUNG AND THROAT REMEDY OF THE AGE!
No Opium! No Morphine! No Bromide or Other Deliterious Substance Used in It!

Read the Testimonials.

Messrs. Lamar, Rankin and Lamar—Gentlemen: Will you allow me to tell you something in regard to your Brewer's Lung Restorer? Last Monday, a week ago, when at my store in Montgomery county, the following circumstances occurred:

Mrs. James Coleman, while on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Conner, was taken very ill and thought she would die with her old complaint of bronchitis and consumption. There was no physician nearer than Dublin, twenty miles, or Mt. Vernon, fifteen miles. They sent over to the store for something that would give relief. I gave them a bottle of Brewer's Lung Restorer with the understanding that if it did no good I would not charge them for it. The result was that in fifty-six hours she was able to go home, twenty-one miles away, without the slightest difficulty. I have sold several bottles since on the strength of this wonderful cure. Mr. H. H. McCrimmon bought a bottle and found almost instantaneous relief. The sale of your medicine is a settled thing in this community, as I will warrant it after this. Everybody will hear of the cures made here. Yours truly,
G. H. RATCHFORD, Bartow, Ga.

MACON, GA., August 15th, 1880.

Gentlemen: With great pleasure I certify to the efficacy of that truly excellent preparation, so highly and justly recommended by many, and manufactured by yourselves—Brewer's Lung Restorer. It has indeed proven to be a sovereign remedy in my family. For many months my wife has suffered from weak lungs, and experienced great difficulty in breathing—so much so that she could not sleep at all at night; she also lost her appetite, and in fact her condition was truly alarming. The Lung Restorer having been recommended by several friends, I resolved to get it and test its virtues, which I did, and with the most happy effect. She has taken but two bottles and the result is wonderful. She now experiences no difficulty in breathing, her appetite is good, and she is rapidly regaining her strength, and I am convinced its continued use will effect a permanent cure.

I would, therefore, cheerfully recommend it to all who have weak lungs, as it cannot fail to be of great benefit to all who may give it a trial. Yours truly,
GEORGE W. SIMS.

MACON, GA., 1880.

Gentlemen: You will remember my going to you some time since and getting two bottles of Brewer's Lung Restorer for a friend who was down in bed, hardly able to move, and I promised to let you know its effects. I will say that this gentleman who used it was up in a week's time and looked two hundred per cent better than he had in months, and I hope will be entirely cured of the disease. Yours respectfully,
F. T. ABEL.

MACON, GA.

Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to certify to the merits of Brewer's Lung Restorer, as I have used it and found it all you represented it to be. My lungs were affected to some extent, and I had a hacking cough, often spitting up blood which at times would amount to a hemorrhage, and I became very much frightened at my condition. I bought several bottles of the Brewer's Lung Restorer, and have been entirely cured by its use, and feel satisfied that it is permanent, as I've had no symptoms of the disease since. I am satisfied that this medicine will prove a great blessing to the people. If you would introduce it in the northern states it would make your fortunes. Yours very truly,
HENRY WOOTEN.

MACON, GA.

Messrs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar—Gentlemen: My little girl, 8 years old, has been for some time troubled with a severe cough, which physicians pronounced Bronchitis. She slept but little, coughing nearly the entire night, and we had to get up very often to help her out, the cough was so severe. At your solicitation I bought a bottle of Brewer's Lung Restorer, and she began to improve at once and has been sleeping nicely ever since and I firmly believe she will be permanently cured. I was very much frightened at her condition not long since, but am now rejoicing at her rapid recovery. Yours truly,
GEO. F. WING.

MACON, GA., March 1, 1880.

Messrs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar—Dear Sirs: I had frequent hemorrhage before using Brewer's Lung Restorer, and had been treated by Dr Crowell Johnson and other skilled physicians without being relieved, and after using three bottles of your medicine the hemorrhage was stopped, and I have never had one since. I am now in better health than ever before, and feel it my duty to state to the public the effects of your wonderful Consumptive cure on me. Yours truly,
MRS. E. G. AVANT.

MACON, GA.

Messrs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar—Dear Sirs: I had been troubled for a long time before using Brewer's Lung Restorer, with something like Asthma, and after using only two bottles of your medicine I breathed perfectly free and have felt no symptom of the disease since. I am confident your medicine cured me, and I cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with Asthma. Yours truly,
JOHN D. ROSS.

MACON, GA.

Messrs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar—Gentlemen: One bottle of Brewer's Lung Restorer cured me of Bronchitis in a week's time. I will want a few more bottles soon. I intend keeping it in my house all the time, as I consider it a valuable medicine. Yours respectfully,
HENRY G. DAVIS.

Messrs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Macon, Ga: Please send me by express another bottle of Brewer's Lung Restorer. It is helping me right along, and I think it will cure me. Yours respectfully,
SAM'L B LESTER.
Augusta, Ga.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

This is to certify that I had Asthma for thirty-five years and used a great many different kinds of medicines. Was treated five years without finding relief. I then used your Lung Restorer and found in it a permanent cure. Very truly yours,
Z. J. PARKS.

Messrs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar—Gentlemen: My wife had been troubled for several months with Bronchitis, and during that time tried nearly everything imaginable, without the slightest benefit. A friend of hers to whom I mentioned it, told me to get a bottle of Brewer's Lung Restorer, which I did, and less than one bottle cured her entirely. I will recommend it to all who are similarly affected.
Yours very truly,
ATHAN C. MUNROE.

EAST MACON, October 15th, 1880.

Messrs. Lamar Rankin & Lamar—Gentlemen: I had been troubled with shortness of breath and Asthma for about seven years and used many remedies without finding relief. One bottle of your Brewer's Lung Restorer cured me permanently. Yours truly,
C. C. BALKCOM.

TOOMSBORO, GA., December, 1880.

I have had lung disease four or five years, using during the time many different remedies, but have derived more real benefit from this one bottle of Brewer's Lung Restorer than from all the balance put together. Send me six bottles at once.
H. H. WATKINS.

BREWER'S LUNG RESTORER

Is entirely vegetable, prepared from the roots and herbs of the forests of Georgia. Contains not a particle of opium, morphine, bromide or anything of the kind. It builds up the sufferer from the first dose.

WHOLESALE BY
Lamar, Rankin & Lamar
and Retail by all Druggists.

PRICE
—OF—
Gas Reduced.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PRICE OF Gas will be $3.00 per 1000 cubic feet commencing 1st instant. All bills must be paid at

The Company's Office,

Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, between the 1st and 5th of each month, at which time and place a discount of 10 per cent will be allowed. Office hours from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

J. H. McCASLIN,
Treasurer of the Atlanta Gas Light Co.
jan1 &c